# The New-York Times.

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## ANOTHER DISASTER.

### Total Destruction of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre by Fire.

### The Building Fortunately Empty at the Time.

### Rapid and Fierce Progress of the Flames.

### Exciting Scenes in the Lobbies of the Adjoining Hotels.

### Heroic and Successful Efforts of the Firemen.

Again we have to record another disastrous fire in this City, the Fifth-avenue Theatre having been destroyed yesterday afternoon. The Winter of 1872-3 will be a memorable one for fires, and in all probability the list is not exhausted; for that such events do not come singly we have had abundant evidence up to the present. The theatre just destroyed was a three-story granite building, situated at No. 4 West Twenty-fourth-street, one of the most central and fashionable localities in the City, and has been for years a delightful resort for the pleasure-seekers of the Metropolis. The theatrical properties, of which there was an abundant supply for all the necessities of elegant comedy, were of the very first order, and were owned by Mr. Augustin Daly, whose personal direction and excellent taste contributed largely to their value. The destruction of the theatre is complete, with all its contents, and we have no doubt our readers will find, mingled in the regret they feel over the loss of a charming place of amusement, an earnest sympathy for the personal losses of the talented company, whose wardrobes went to feed the flames of this latest conflagration.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The theatre was discovered on fire at 4:40 o'clock, and within an hour the entire structure was in ruins. The large holiday audience at the matinée was dismissed at 4:20 P. M., and twenty minutes later, while Treasurer Appleton was counting the tickets in the box-office, he observed smoke and flame darting from the register. He immediately ran to the sidewalk and gave the alarm to Officer Cowan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who immediately gave the alarm through the boxes in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and carried the information to the Station-house, whence first, second, and general alarms followed in quick succession. Meanwhile, Mr. Appleton ran back to the theatre, but was driven out by the smoke, having only time to observe that the entire rear portion of the structure, including the stage, was on fire. The fire department of the Fifth-avenue Hotel had meanwhile got three streams to work on the flames, and afterward the entire water-power of the Twenty-fourth-street wing, but all to no purpose. The engines brought out by the first alarm were on hand within ten minutes, and were soon pouring an immense volume of water on the flames, which were now shooting from the upper windows and had involved the entire building. The subsequent alarm brought out a further reinforcement of engines, with Chief Engineer Perley and Gen. Shaler, who immediately assumed the direction of the firemen. The fire soon increased in intensity, and it was quickly seen that there was not the slightest chance of saving the theatre, so the efforts of a portion of the force of firemen at hand were directed to the protection of the adjoining buildings, which were endangered from the sparks blown in all directions by the high wind.

At 4½ P. M. the rear wall became cracked by the intense heat of the fire, and a minute afterward it suddenly gave way and fell inward with a terrific crash, carrying with it the greater portion of the east side nearest the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The east wall had fallen on the kitchen of the hotel, crushing it in entirely and sending up thousands of blazing sparks, which threatened for a moment to set fire to the adjoining buildings. The west wall was now left without any support, and quickly yielded to the combined force of the fire and water. The entire structure then became a heap of blazing ruins, and presented an impressive and awful appearance, the combustible material giving forth a clear column of flame, which at intervals leaped upward to a terrible height, and then for an instant appeared to subside only to rise again. Then the ruins would seem to settle for a moment, and burn steadily, and then again break out in fitful columns of flame. Meanwhile, the firemen were keeping up a steady supply of water in several heavy streams, and, by working around the edge of the fire, and profusely pouring in streams on the buildings to the west and in the rear, were enabled to keep the fire within bounds, and insure the safety of the hotel and other adjoining buildings.

When the fire first betrayed its presence in the street, the crowds on Broadway and in the hotels quickly filled the thoroughfares commanding a view of the scene. A dense volume of smoke gushed forth from the main entrance, and was followed rapidly by bright forks of flame, which licked the wood-work and then retired as the heat and flame eat its way up through the building. A few minutes after, flames began to appear at the second-story windows and then again at the top floor. By this time the entire auditorium of the theatre was one mass of seething flame. The gallery dropped into the parquet, and the stage melted like wax before the intense heat. Mimic scenes and handsome curtains, rich furniture and intricate machinery, all disappeared like magic, and the entire building became a furnace of fire. By this time the roof had been reached, and soon after fell into the burning mass below. So rapid was the spread and progress of the fire that it was absolutely impossible for any effort to be made to rescue any of the contents. Indeed, so fierce was the heat, and so intense the flames that the firemen only inquired on their arrival whether any human beings were inside. Upon being assured that no lives were in danger they began at once to work upon the fire, well knowing from the indications that unless the volume of flame was speedily met and checked in its progress a gigantic conflagration would inevitably ensue. In these efforts the firemen were ably seconded by the Police of the Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth Precincts, under command of Capt. Henry Burden, who, on his arrival at the scene, established a cordon of officers in Twenty-fourth-street, at either end, for the purpose of keeping back the spectators.

SCENES IN THE HOTEL.

Scarcely had the alarm been given in the Hotel, than a scene of intense excitement ensued in the lobbies and along the corridors. Down stairs, men stared a moment at each other, and then, as if by one common impulse, dashed headlong for the street-doors, in hopes of seeing the progress of the flames and at the same time escape whatever danger there might threaten the hotel. Gentlemen who were a moment before conversing quietly in the bar-room, suddenly dropped their glasses as the terrible cry of "Fire" rang through the corridors, and, on learning that the danger was so near, at once abandoned their refreshments, and darted out, some of them forgetting in their haste to pick up hats or overcoats. In the billiard-rooms games were abandoned, and a general stampede ensued. Readers of newspapers and loungers in general all followed the current, and in a very few minutes scarcely any one was left on the lower floors beside the employes of the house, who were soon busily engaged in preventing a terrible panic among the guests. Upstairs the scenes were even more exciting, for many of the ladies had a vivid remembrance of the events of the late fire in the hotel. Now that another alarm was given they became much excited, causing great confusion by their actions. Ladies who were occupying rooms along the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-street fronts abandoned their apartments in heedless haste, and began huddling into the rooms fronting on Fifth-avenue, in hopes of getting beyond the reach of the flames, which they evidently believed would extend from the theatre to the hotel itself. Fortunately the gentlemen present were cool and collected, and they at once aided the proprietors and employes in reassuring the frightened ladies, many of whom formed centres of groups of children, all crying with terror at the strange and exciting scenes going on round them. But this was not all of the trouble the employes encountered, for, at the same time, the female domestic manifested their share of terror. Loud shrieks and lamentations were heard in their apartments, thus lending additional horror to the confusion naturally manifested. Messrs. Griswold & Darling, the proprietors, aided by their clerks and head porters, soon succeeded, however, in quieting their fears, and by peremptory commands strictly carried out, all of the domestics were marched down-stairs to one of the lower floors, so that if necessity arose they could all be moved out of the building with the guests.

When the alarm was first given, the employes ascertained that the hotel was comparatively out of danger, as the party walls separating it from the theatre were thick and strong. This fact was freely communicated to the guests, and every effort made to reassure them. Despite this assertion, several of the guests thought it best to leave the building until the question was definitely decided, though they nearly all returned after the fire had been got under control. By 6 o'clock the corridors and lobbies wore their wonted aspect, and life in the hotel resumed its natural state of comparative quiet. But the alarm was not quelled and the guests did not seek repose at a very early hour, though they might have done so with perfect security. The occurrence of the fire, so soon after the one that broke out in the hotel, was, of course, the principal cause of the terror displayed, and it was fortunate that the flames did not break out at a later hour of the night, as was the case with the first one.

THE CROWDS.

The fire naturally attracted an immense concourse of people as spectators of the scene, but they remained passive so long as the flames were at their heighth, and while the walls were standing remained patiently outside the Police limits. Scarcely had the walls fallen, when they manifested a disposition to break through and gain a better vantage ground. They were, however, kept back by the Police and firemen, and compelled to stand out of the way. By 6½ P. M. the fire was well under control, and half an hour later the surplus engines were withdrawn. All that then remained of the beautiful and fashionable theatre was a heap of smoking and smoldering ruins, half concealed by the scorched granite front of the building, which stubbornly resisted the ravages of the flames and the volumes of water which had been poured against it for over two hours.

By 9 o'clock the flames had wholly disappeared, though large columns of dense black smoke continued to ascend, giving the scene a weird and striking aspect. Reserve engines were then placed at work, and watch streams were kept playing on the ruins all night, a sufficient force of policemen remaining on the ground to keep away intruders and prevent the efforts of the firemen being interfered with.

WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

The New-York Fire Department greatly added to its reputation by the zeal and earnestness displayed by its officers and members last evening. The fire at first seemed to have got beyond all control, and the gravest doubts were entertained of their being able to keep it from destroying the greater part of the valuable block in which the theatre stood. But despite the heat and fury of the flames, the firemen maintained their ground, and fought the element foot by foot until it was finally subdued. Too much praise cannot be given Chief Engineer Perley, and to Gen. Shaler for the cool judgment displayed by them in directing the efforts of the force under their command.

LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

Mr. Amos R. Eno, the owner of the building, estimates his loss at $35,000, fully covered by insurance in City companies. Mr. Daly, the lessee, says that his immediate loss, including properties, &c., is nearly $100,000, on which their was no insurance. He estimates that his loss of the use of the house during the remainder of the season would be $50,000 more.

The damage to the Fifth-avenue Hotel by the falling of the walls against the kitchen and boiler-room, and the flooding of the Twenty-fourth-street wing, amounts to about $7,000; insured. The cooking-range and boiling furnace were utterly demolished, and the kitchen itself, which is a one-story building in the rear near the wing, was smashed in. The walls also broke an immense gap in the masonry of the rear of the building, which at this point was only three stories high, and an ice-house, near the kitchen, was badly damaged. The western end of the Twenty-fourth-street wing was completely flooded and untenable, and to this the proprietors attribute a large portion of their loss. The private stable of Mr. Philip Phoenix, No. 6 West Twenty-fourth-street, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, by the fall of the western wall.

Several slight casualties were reported among the firemen, Police, and employes of the hotel. When the fire was first discovered, Mr. Darling, one of the lessees, ordered all the available hose to be attached to the plugs, and brought to bear on the burning theatre. The first stream set to work was one directed from a window of the kitchen, Mr. Darling superintending. When the walls were seen to topple, the men immediately attempted to get out of the way, but Mr. Darling was bruised about the head and face by the falling bricks, and a cook named Henry Williams was also injured. The other casualties were: John Williams, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, hands burned; Officer Wisgar, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, severely scorched, and several minor cases of burning and bruising among the firemen and the crowd nearest the lines. The sparks were blown freely among the crowd, in some instances with damaging results to New-Year's overcoats and hats.

LOSSES OF THE PERFORMERS.

The members of the company lost their wardrobes, some of which were unusually elegant and costly. The company which performed at yesterday's matinée included the following individuals: Messrs. George Clarke, D. Whiting, C. H. Rockwell, W. Davidge, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Burnett, and Owen Fawcett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, and Misses Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris and Nellie Mortimer. These artists each possessed an average of four society suits, with a considerable amount of valuable jewelry and ornaments. Their loss is estimated at an average of $500, but they were last night unable to state the exact amount of their individual losses.

Scenic Artist Rogers and his assistant, Campbell, were in the property-room, preparing for the evening performance, when they discovered the fire. They escaped to the roof, and reached the ground in safety, their outer clothing only being touched by the flames.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the conflagration was for some time in doubt, but the generally-received theory was that it was caused by sparks from the furnace under the left lobby, and is declared to have been wholly accidental, and that the spark first eat its way into the wood-work, and, extending along the floor of the lobby, quickly enveloped the auditorium, and finally the entire building. It was afterward ascertained to have been due to a defective flue near the Treasurer's office.

THE FIRE-MARSHAL'S REPORT.

The following is the official report of the Fire-Marshal: "The three-story granite building known as the Fifth-avenue Theatre was discovered to be on fire at 4:40 P. M., and totally destroyed. The damage to the building is $35,000—fully insured—and to the theatre properties, owned by Augustin Daly, $150,000; uninsured. The Fifth-avenue Hotel was damaged $5,000 by the fall of the walls on the kitchen, and the stable of Philip Phoenix, No. 6 West Twenty-fourth-street, was injured to the extent of $1,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue near the treasurer's office."

HISTORY OF THE THEATRE.

During the war, when gold gambling was so absorbing a passion among frequenters of Wall-street, the building subsequently known as the Fifth-avenue Theatre was opened by Mr. A. R. Eno as an evening gold room, where regular sales of gold were nightly made, some curious and exciting scenes being frequently observable, especially on the receipt of important news from the seat of hostilities. The operations at this evening gold-room or exchange caused a great deal of trouble in Wall-street, as the sales there effected gave an unhealthy tone to the daily business of the Street. The trouble grew to such dimensions that the Stock Exchange of Wall-street passed a series of resolutions to the effect that any member of the Exchange who persisted in transacting business at the evening sales-room must sever his connection with the regular Board. This action led to the place being closed, and the building remained unoccupied for some time. In April, 1866, it was refitted as a place of amusement, and occupied by Geo. Christy as a minstrel hall. The company were doing a fair business, and continued until the close of June of the same year, when the company was merged into Griffin & Christy's minstrels, who made their first appearance on Aug. 27, 1866. This company closed on the 29th of June, 1867. The theatre then remained unoccupied for nearly two months, at the end of which time it was opened as a burlesque and vaudeville theatre, under the management of C. H. Garland. The opening occurred Aug. 31, 1867, and the specialties in which Leffingwell, Lina Edwin, Mrs. Sedley Brown, and others of that class occupied the boards until Sept. 28, 1867. After a short interval the theatre was opened by Sam Sharpley as a minstrel hall, after which business was fair; but the shooting of Tom Sharpley, a brother of Sam, by Edwin Kelly, of Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, interrupted the business. The theatre then remained closed for some time.

The next prominent feature of its history was its purchase and embellishment by James Fisk, who, after having put upon it a gorgeous and attractive dress, placed it under the management of John Brougham, who opened it with burlesque Jan. 25, 1869. His term of management, however, was short, and the burlesque proved a failure. On Saturday, April 3, 1869, he retired, and went to fulfill an engagement in California.

Upon Mr. Brougham's retirement, Mr. Daly assumed the management, and successfully conducted the establishment until the fire of yesterday put an abrupt termination to the business.

THE LAST PLAY.

The stage, at the time of the fire, was occupied with Frank Marshall's new comedy entitled "New-Year's Eve, or False Shame," which was superbly mounted. The cast was as follows;

Earl of Dashington....................Mr. D. Whiting
Arthur, Lord Chilton, his son, Cornet in the Royal Buffs....................George Clarke
Capt. Earnest Bragleigh....................C. H. Rockwell
Col. Howard........ { of the } ....Mr. W. Davidge
Lieut. Frank Percy { Royal Buffs } Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Hon. Charles Ewart....................J. H. Burnett
Philip Bragleigh's man....................Owen Fawcett
Servants, visitors, and choristers.
Magdalen Atherleigh, ward of Lord Dashington....................Clara Morris
Mrs. Howard....................Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Constance Howard....................Fanny Davenport
Mary, maid to Magdalen....................Nellie Mortimer

A matinée at which this comedy was given occurred at the usual hour yesterday afternoon, and the large audience which occupied the theatre had but safely left the building when the fire occurred. Among those who have suffered seriously by the loss of their entire wardrobes are Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. H. Burnett, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Clara Morris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Miss Nellie Mortimer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERIOR.

The interior of the Fifth-avenue Theatre was plated with mirrors, thus affording an agreeable illusion of immensity to the seated audience. These mirrors lined the walls of the parquet and dress circle. Upon the walls of the gallery the pervading tint of the house prevailed. This was blush rose, neatly framed in white, with delicate boundaries of gold. The lower floor of the house was not divided, as in other theatres, into parquet and balcony, but was furnished with convenient iron chairs, and devoted to the orchestra reserves. Above them rose the balcony, with its boxes at either end, much the same as at Wallack's, only here again the iron chairs were used in place of sofas. There were also two rows of these chairs in the gallery circle, the only other division of the house. A neat vine, in iron-work, painted white and flecked with gold, fronted the two circles. Nine hundred persons could be seated comfortably in the house, and 1,000 might be crowded into it. The means of exit consisted of three doors, two of which opened directly from the stairways to the upper circles. The stairways, however, were somewhat precipitous. The parquet had but one central aisle. On account of the large number of mirrors, fewer gas-jets were required to light the interior of the building, but the necessary illumination was furnished by a tasteful chandelier suspended from the dome, modeled to represent circles of wax candles, and from half a dozen branches of similar lights placed at intervals in front of the first circle. The boxes, of which there were four, did not obtrude on the stage, but were reserved from the body of the house. The proscenium was formed by slender columns, and was higher than it was wide. Indeed, on account of the limited space from wall to wall on the stage, everything had to be built above or below, and for this reason so little of the old-fashioned entangling machinery was employed that there was probably more room in this little dramatic parlor than can be found in much larger establishments. The building, however, was so small that it could have been placed on the stage of Booth's Theatre, and still have left five feet of space between the footlights and the façade.

A RUMOR.

It was reported that soon after the fire broke out a sleigh, containing a gentleman and ladies, passed near by, and the horses becoming frightened overturned the vehicle, when one of the ladies was thrown to the sidewalk and killed. Inquiries at the two Station-houses nearest the fire failed to confirm the reports.

## STATE INAUGURATIONS.

### Gov. John A. Dix Assumes the Reins at Albany.

### Simple, Impressive, but Significant Ceremonies—Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, the "One-Legged Hero"—Inaugural Ceremonies in Other States.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873.

Extremely simple, very brief, but yet quite impressive, were the ceremonies of today which marked the retirement of Gov. John T. Hoffman to private life, and the assumption by Gen. John A. Dix of the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor of the State of New-York. There were few witnesses of the scene who did not understand its significance; yet nothing was done—and except one short, indirect allusion by Gen. Dix, nothing was said—from which a stranger to our institutions and recent history could have gathered that not only had the Chief Magistrate of five millions of people given place to his successor, but that a great political party had been supplanted by another in the control of a great State.

THE OPENING SCENES.

It is but the truth to say that there was nothing in the general aspect of Albany to indicate that anything unusual was on hand. The hotels were far from crowded, and among their guests but few members of the Legislature could be found. The morning was cold, and the streets so filled with snow that great numbers were not brought out by the military display, which began moving at 9½ A. M. It was composed of three regiments of infantry, a company of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, but in addition to these was the famous Burgess Corps, acting as a special escort to the Governors. While the procession was moving, the doors of the Assembly Chamber were opened, and this one of the two execrable little dens which serve the State of New-York for legislative purposes, was almost instantly crowded with people. The gallery was first filled, and, although the Chamber itself was to be reserved, it, too, was invaded, until hardly standing-room was left for the retiring and incoming staff officers in the space in front of the Clerk's desk. The desks of the members had all been removed, and the few chairs which had been left were assigned to the ladies, among whom were many of those who so greatly adorn Albany society. The audience was, indeed, made up almost exclusively of residents of the city, who had been attracted not so much by the novelty of the scene or its political significance as to pay a social compliment both to the retiring Governor and his successor.

THE INAUGURATION.

While the audience waited there was perfect order and silence. Gen. John C. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor elect, the one-legged hero, hobbled in upon his crutches and took his place behind the Clerk's desk without attracting much attention. He is comparatively a stranger in Albany, and probably few of those present knew who he was. Soon after his entrance the gun in the Capitol grounds began firing the salute which was the signal of the approach of the chief actors in the scene. The military had proceeded to the residence of Gen. John F. Rathbone, where Gen. Dix and his staff had been received, and had then marched to the Capitol, where Gov. Hoffman, with his staff, awaited his successor. When Gen. Dix reached the principal entrance, the large hall outside the Assembly Chamber was densely packed with people who had been unable to force their way into the Chamber, and it was with great difficulty that the police and the military guards were able to clear a space for the two Governors. This was finally accomplished, however, and Gov. Hoffman entered the Chamber with Gen. Dix upon his arm. The staffs followed arm in arm, both in full uniform, but the officers of Gen. Dix wearing the new regulation staff uniform of the United States Army, and, by this close contrast with the old, enabling the public to see its great superiority. In this order the party walked up the middle aisle until the space in front of the Clerk's desk was reached, when they separated, Gen. Dix going to the platform behind the Clerk's desk by the left, and Gov. Hoffman by the right. The staff officers, twenty-eight in number, ranged themselves in a semi-circle in front of the desk, and when, after a moment, the slight bustle which had attended the entrance had subsided, Gov. Hoffman spoke as follows;

GEN. DIX: After many years in the public service, civil and military of this State and of the country, you hove been distinguished, both at home and abroad, for the ability and fidelity with which you have discharged the very many and very varied trusts committed to you. New-York, the chief State in the Union, in resources and population, itself an empire, has chosen you its Governor. It is a post of great honor, and four years of occupation have taught me that it is one also of great labor and still greater responsibility. You bring to the office an experience in the administration of public affairs which no Governor has had, and will, therefore, the more easily bear its burdens. You are no stranger to this city, and know how ready and capable its people are of making a residence here pleasant. Not only they, but the people of the whole State will, I am sure, give to you, as they have given again and again to me, their cordial support in every effort to promote the public good. The ceremonies which custom has established for the inauguration of the Governor of nearly five millions of people, though simple, are none the less impressive. Before the people he takes the solemn oath to support the Constitution of our country and that of the State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of his high office. You have my earnest wishes that you may be blessed with health and strength to discharge them all, and that your administration may redound to your honor and to the welfare of the State.

At the conclusion of Gov. Hoffman's remarks Gen. Dix, speaking in a firm, strong voice, said:

GOV. HOFFMAN: I accept, with a deep sense of your courtesy, the kind reference you have been pleased to make to my past official life, and I appreciate it the more highly as coming from one who has received repeated marks of the confidence of his fellow-citizens of the City of New-York and of the State, and who has always so responded to it as to command their respect and appreciation. As you have justly said, the position to which I am called is one of grave responsibility, and I am the more conscious of its difficulties for myself as the successor of one who has met them so ably and satisfactorily. I regard the decided expression of popular opinion at the late State election as a strong declaration in favor of a marked line of policy, and in this respect it will sensibly lighten my burden. Returning to the capital of the State as a resident, after the lapse of thirty years, I find it greatly extended and embellished by the enterprise and industry of its inhabitants, and I find also that many of those with whom I was most intimately associated are now represented by their descendants in the social circles to which your presence has been so acceptable. Yet, I shall not be altogether a stranger to them, and I know that in taking your place I shall meet again with the same manifestations of unaffected kindness and hospitality which made the association to me in former years, and to you more recently, so agreeable. In the voyage you are about to take to the eastern hemisphere, and in the longer, and, I trust, the more prosperous voyage of life, you will carry with you and yours my cordial good wishes.

When Gen. Dix closed, Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, Secretary of State, stepped forward and presented him a Bible, upon which the General placed his hand. At this point there was a departure from the usage which custom has established. It has been usual for the officer administering the oath to read it by sentences, which are repeated by the officer taking it. This reading was omitted, and Gen. Dix spoke the oath as follows:

"I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Governor to the best of my ability. So help me God."

This concluded the ceremony of the installation, which had occupied scarcely twenty minutes, and Gen. Robinson then taking the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor in the same way, Gov. Dix and ex-Gov. Hoffman stepped down from the platform. Their relative positions had changed, and now Gov. Dix gave his arm to his predecessor, and the staffs following the example thus set, filed in behind their chiefs as they walked down the aisles, and the party proceeded to the Executive Chamber, in the Capitol, where Gov. Dix received the public, in accordance with the previous announcement. During the entire proceedings in the Chamber, the audience had not manifested any feeling whatever until after Gov. Dix took the oath of office, when there was some little applause.

AFTER THE INAUGURATION.

After the inauguration ceremony Gov. Dix surrendered the day to the exchange of social courtesies, first at the Executive Chamber and afterwards at the Executive Mansion, in company with Mrs. Dix. At the latter cards were necessary, and the callers were introduced by name to the ladies of the Governor's household. The number of those availing themselves of the opportunity thus presented to pay their respects to the Governor and his family was very large, and among the callers were many of the first citizens of Albany. Gen. Robinson also received in a parlor of Congress Hall, and had many congratulations upon his accession to the second office in the State. Ex-Gov. Hoffman, after the installation, repaired to a parlor of Congress Hall, where a large number of the personal friends he has made during his residence in the city called to bid him farewell. Shortly after 1 o'clock, escorted by the Jackson Corps, he proceeded to the depot, where the special car which had been assigned to him was in waiting to take him to New-York. On reaching the depot, he said a word of thanks to the Jackson Corps for their courtesy, and from the platform of the car uttered a few words of farewell to the crowd which had gathered to witness his departure. The band of the Jackson Corps then played "Auld Lang Syne" most excellently, and the people gave a ringing cheer as the train moved out. It is due to ex-Gov. Hoffman to say that he not only quitted office with dignity, but that he carried away with him the personal good wishes of the people of Albany of all political opinions.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The new Governor being installed, the next matter of interest is the meeting of the Legislature on Tuesday. The two halls have been furnished with new carpets and brightened up as much as possible, but it does not appear that the ventilation of the Assembly Chamber has been improved, and the noxious hole will probably kill a few members this Winter, as usual. As to the organization of the Assembly there is nothing new to report. It seems to be assumed, but for what reason it is impossible to say, that there will be little division of sentiment in the Republican caucus on Monday night, but that Hon. A. B. Cornell will be nominated for Speaker, and Hon. John O'Donnell, for Clerk. The former will probably be chosen by acclamation—but there may be a rather sharp contest for the clerkship. Several of the candidates who have been mentioned have warm friends. Last night, by a whimsical slip of the pen, W. G. Fargo was announced as a candidate for the clerkship, before the Republican caucus, which was, of course, an impossible thing to occur; the name intended to be written was F. F. Fargo, the editor of the Buffalo *Express*, who is warmly urged for the position by many members. The contest between the several aspirants is, however, entirely good-natured, and however it may result, will not leave any animosities behind it.

There are too few members of the Legislature here as yet to give any indication as to what will be the dominant feeling in the body as to what should be done in regard to New-York City. Those who are here, however, express the hope that the Republicans and all friends of reform in the City may be able to unite upon some plan to present to the Legislature, so that the members from the country will be able to judge with some certainty as to what the friends of reform really desire. This is, however, only the vague talk of a few, and it is impossible to say what will appear when the members get together. This will not occur until Monday, although some are expected to reach here on Saturday.

E. C.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### Inauguration of Gov. Caldwell—Frank and Manly Tone of the Inaugural Address.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—Gov. T. R. Caldwell and the other State officers were inaugurated today. Upon taking the oath of office, Gov. Caldwell said, in substance:

"In assuming this high and responsible office, believe me, I will ever make it my duty to take care of the interests of the people of North Carolina. I do not mean to act the part of a partisan in this office. Of course, where I have patronage to bestow, other things being equal, I shall give such patronage to my party friends, but judiciously and in a manner consistent with the privileges of my office. I shall endeavor to discharge my duties to the best of my ability. When I cannot fill an office from my own party acceptably to myself, I shall then consider it my duty to select a good man from the opposite party, and I know every good and true Republican in the State of North Carolina will approve of my determination in this respect. I hope, however, that I will be able to find in our own party intelligent, well-educated, and honest men enough to fill these offices. I desire, in conclusion, to tender to you, and through you to the people of North Carolina, my most sincere thanks for the generous manner in which you bestowed your suffrages upon me for the highest office within the gift of the people, to give assurance that in the discharge of my duties I shall have an eye single to the interests of my beloved State and of all her citizens, without regard to party, and while I claim no immunity from just criticism, I bespeak in advance a fair hearing and honest judgment from the public."

### Emancipation Celebration.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—Emancipation Day was generally observed by the freedmen.

## MAINE.

### Organization of the Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—The Maine Legislature promptly organized today. John B. Foster, of Bangor, was chosen President of the Senate, and G. F. Webb, of Waterville, Speaker of the House.

### Republican Caucus Nominations.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 1.—At a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, held this evening, the following nominations were made: For Secretary of State, George G. Stacey; Adjutant-General, B. B. Murray; Land Agent, Parker P. Burleigh; Attorney-General, H. M. Plaisted. All of the above are renominations, except that of Attorney-General.

### Trade of Chicago—Report of Receipts and Exports for 1872.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—From published statements, it appears the following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock in this city during the past year, with grain in store at the close:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | 1,525,075 | 1,339,377 | .... |
| Wheat | 12,717,132 | 12,345,307 | 1,019,555 |
| Corn | 45,580,329 | 46,935,660 | 1,410,110 |
| Oats | 12,963,602 | 12,228,595 | 804,022 |
| Rye | 866,418 | 777,179 | 190,127 |
| Barley | 4,727,755 | 4,887,871 | 300,536 |
| Cattle | 684,085 | 505,452 | .... |
| Hogs | 3,253,633 | 1,835,262 | .... |
| Sheep | 310,211 | 144,480 | .... |

The clearings of the associated banks of the city for the past year were $993,060,503, an increase of $1,015,000 over 1871.

### Wheat and Cattle in Texas.

*From the Houston Telegraph, Dec. 21.*

The prospect for wheat has been much improved by the late rains, which we see from our exchanges has been general in Northern Texas. The protracted drouth threatened a complete failure of this crop, and the rains only came in time to save it. The Lampasas *Dispatch* thinks that about a half crop will be made in that county. A large amount of old wheat is still on hand.

The cattle interest of Texas is increasing in importance, because the cattle are constantly being lessened in number. Thousands upon thousands have been driven northward, to become the prey of cattle-sharpers, and with little profit to the drivers, and often with positive loss. This Winter thousands will die in the State for the want of good ranges. The price is rising, and soon a beef will be worth as much in Texas as at the depots in Kansas. The remedy is good pastures in the thickly-settled sections, and shelter and hay for them in the Winter all over the State.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over New-England, where it is highest, with clear weather and northerly to westerly winds. Cloudy weather has prevailed over the Middle States, with light to fresh variable winds; partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; southerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas from the western Gulf to the southern portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; north of the latter region cloudy weather, light snow, and winds shifting to easterly and southerly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain; and, over Northern New-York, snow; for Southern States east of the Mississippi, easterly to southerly winds, and cloudy, with rain from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie, the upper lakes, and the North-west, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, and increasing easterly to southerly winds, with rain to-night from Missouri to Southern Ohio, and on Thursday, northward to the southern portions of Michigan, and Wisconsin and Iowa, but snow north of the latter region.

The Chief Signal Officer has sent an observer to Harper's Ferry to note the effect upon the Potomac of the snow melting in the Shenandoah Valley, and to warn this city of any sudden rise in the river. Regular weather reports are now received at the Signal Office in this city from Fort Garry, in Manitoba, British America. Additional stations in that remote region will be established as rapidly as telegraphic communication can be obtained. It is expected that reports will be had from Hudson Bay before the close of the present year.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 28°; 6 A. M., 21½°; 9 A. M., 23½°; 12 M., 26½°; 3 P. M., 28°; 6 P. M., 27°; 9 P. M., 25½°; 12 P. M., 24°. Average temperature yesterday, 25½°.

## THE FIRE FIEND.

### Fire in American Print Works, Fall River, Mass.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 2—1½ A. M.—The American Print Works caught fire a little before midnight, in the etching room in the upper story of the south-west wing. The whole Fire Department were promptly on the spot, notwithstanding the bad going, and the loss is consequently slight, and mostly by water.

### Gas Explosion in St. James Hotel, Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—A gas explosion took place about 7½, this evening, at the St. James Hotel, which caused an alarm of fire. No damage was done to the house, but the inmates were somewhat alarmed.

### Fire in Broadway.

About 2:40 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the cellar of the wholesale grocery-store of S. W. Gerry & Co., of Nos. 1,298 and 1,300 Broadway, and extended to the first floor, causing a damage of $35,000 to stock; insured in the Pacific, North British, and American Companies. Damage to the building, owned by Hugh Smith, of $5,000; insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steam-ship Moravian, from Liverpool Dec. 19, arrived at Portland, Me., last night.

Gen. Von Roon has been specially appointed President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

Another body from the wreck of the ship Peruvian was washed ashore yesterday near Highland Light, on the Massachusetts coast.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has instructed the police to report every gambling-house, lottery-shop, and disorderly house in the city.

Charles Stroder was shot in the back during a fight in a drinking-saloon in Philadelphia, yesterday. One of the rioters was arrested.

Messrs. Rand & Avery, printers, recently burned out in Boston, have given $500 to the Boston Firemen's Relief Fund.

At the organization of the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, Dr. Loring was chosen President of the Senate; John I. Sanford, Speaker of the House; and Charles H. Taylor, Clerk of the House.

The dry-goods store of George J. Hart & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., was robbed Tuesday night of silks to the value of between $2,000 and $3,000. No clue to the identification of the thieves has been found.

Joseph Jefferson made his reappearance on the stage last night at Ford's Grand Opera-house, Baltimore, in the character of *Rip Van Winkle*. The house was literally packed with an enthusiastic audience.

Gen. B. B. Semmes, bearer of the vote of the Electoral College of Louisiana, has arrived in Washington, and delivered the package containing the vote of that State. It is understood that the vote for President is blank, and for Vice-President is for B. Gratz Brown.

### Decision by Judge Ingalls in the Tweed Case.

TROY, Jan. 1.—Judge Ingalls has rendered a decision granting the motion to change the place of Tweed's trial, originally laid in Albany County, to New-York. The motion to change was made upon the ground of absolute right. The Code provides that when a public officer is charged with offenses committed as such officer he shall be tried in the county in which he resides, and Judge Ingalls decides that Tweed was a public officer in the meaning of the Code, and that the offenses charged against him were committed, if at all, by him while acting as such public officer. The case will come before the new Judges.

### Purchase of a Railroad.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 1.—The Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad, upon which occurred the fearful disaster at Prospect Station, has been purchased by Col. Phillips, of Pittsburg, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, thus making a continuous working line of road from Pittsburg to Brockton on the Lake Shore Road. Two hundred and twenty miles of the road, with all its fixtures, was transferred on Tuesday last. New iron has already been purchased, and the road will at once be brought up to first class in all its appointments. Through coaches will be run from Pittsburg direct to Buffalo.

### Severity of the Weather in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 1.—The present long-continued term of cold weather in this section is unprecedented in the last forty years. As shown by weather records kept here for the past ten days, the thermometer has ranged from 8° to 30° below zero. This morning it stood at 16° below zero, but afterward moderated, and the day has been warm and pleasant, but again, toward night, it has grown rapidly cold.

### The Massachusetts Senatorship—Letter from Secretary Boutwell.

In response to a letter from members elect of the Legislature of Massachusetts, inquiring whether he would be a candidate for the United States Senate, Mr. Boutwell responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th inst. asking me whether I intend to be a candidate for the United States Senate in place of Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President elect. In the frankness which your letter invites, I say in reply that I shall gratefully accept the support of those gentlemen of the Legislature who think me qualified to represent the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

To Messrs. George H. Hoyt, Albert Palmer, George B. Blake, T. S. White, Wm. E. Blunt, E. Loring Thayer, Bowman B. Breed, and E. D. Winslow.

### Arrival of the Steam-Ship Egypt.

The steam-ship Egypt, Grogan, master, which left Liverpool Dec. 18, via Queenstown 19th, arrived at this port last night, having experienced strong westerly gales and heavy head sea the entire passage.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### President Thiers Makes No New-Year's Speech.

### Flourishing Condition of the British Revenue Receipts.

### Raiding Indians in Uruguay Defeated and Expelled.

### Ohio River Ice Threatening More Damage to Steamers.

### The Goat Island Question on Both Sides of the Continent.

## FRANCE.

### New-Year's Reception by President Thiers—No Speeches.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The weather was very fine today. The boulevards were crowded with holiday throngs, and the city presented the most animated appearance since the war.

At Versailles President Thiers held the usual new year's reception. The Diplomatic Body was first received. No speeches were made. The President only exchanged a few words with each foreign representative. The members of the National Assembly followed. Deputies of all shades of political opinion were cordially welcomed and heartily congratulated.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Revenue Receipts—A New Russian Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The revenue receipts of Great Britain for the quarter ending Dec. 31 amounted to $78,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the preceding quarter.

It is rumored that a large Russian loan will soon be put on the market.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Banquet to Gen. Mitre—Defeat of Indian Raiders.

LISBON, Jan. 1.—The mail steamer from Rio Janerio Dec. 7 has arrived.

Gen. Mitre, having brought his negotiations to a close, had been honored with a public banquet, which was attended by the chief officers of the Government and leading members of the legislative bodies.

The Indians who made an extensive raid into Uruguay, had been defeated and driven back.

## THE ICE GORGES.

### The Ohio River at Cincinnati Closed With Ice—More Damage Feared.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—The river is still closed by ice, and the situation of boats for the next break-up is worse than before. The ice in front of the city is very heavy. The river has been falling fast since noon.

### The Second Ice Gorge at Randolph, on the Mississippi, Broken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following telegram was received at the Signal Office, in this city, to-night, from the observer at Memphis, Tenn.: "The second ice gorge at Randolph, sixty miles above the city, broke today. Navigation is open from Cairo south. There is no ice in the river here."

## GOAT ISLAND.

### Actual Value of the Question in California Politics.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The prompt and vigorous manner in which the Associated Press agent at San Francisco comes to the front whenever anything is said about Goat Island suggests an inspiration not nearly so far away from New-York as the island itself. The last election settled the fact that the dock-owners of San Francisco do not control the people of that State. Mr. Sargent was elected to the Senate in the midst of the contest over the matter; and Hon. Sherman O. Houghton, who, at the time, represented the San Francisco District in the House, and warmly favored the cession of the island, has been returned—not from the San Francisco District, to be sure, but from a new district, which was regarded as hopelessly against him. Coghlan, the defeated Republican, was beaten not by Goat Island, but by Republican quarrels about Navy-yard patronage.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—In relation to the dispatch published in a New-York paper on the Goat Island scheme, the *Morning Call* of this city says: "We were aware that the railroad interest of California was perfectly unscrupulous, but did not suppose an attempt would be made to misrepresent the inhabitants of this city, as was the case one year ago. Not a man favors the Goat Island monstrosity, and if he dare to, and go before the voters of San Francisco, he could not poll in the whole city 2,000 votes. We truly believe that any candidate who should go before the inhabitants of San Francisco in favor of such an issue would be drummed out of the city, as certainly he ought to be. San Francisco will make a great mistake in permitting Stanford & Co. to misrepresent us in Washington further."

## THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

### Explanation of the Visit of Two United States Officers to the Islands.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan 1.—The fact that Gen. Schofield and Col. Alexander suddenly sailed from San Francisco, on Monday, for the Sandwich Islands, has no especial significance. These officers telegraphed for brief leave of absence, which was granted, and they go simply for purposes of observation. They carry no instructions or authority, but the presence of two such discreet men in the present condition of affairs there is regarded by the Government as opportune, as in case of emergency the American interests on the island will have safe counselors.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

### A Schooner Driven Ashore by Ice—Put Back with a Disabled Crew.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—The schooner William E. Perry, from New-York, for Providence, loaded with logwood and other cargo, went ashore, early this morning, on the north side of Canonicut Island, near Newport. She lies in a dangerous position, and if assistance is not procured soon she will go to pieces.

The schooner Ward J. Parks, from Marble Head for Darien, put into Newport today with crew sick. She shipped a new crew and will proceed.

### Probability of the Execution of McNulty, the Wife-Murderer, in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1.—There appears to be a difference of opinion at Springfield and Peoria as to whether McNulty, the wife-murderer, will be executed on the 3d of January, the day fixed, or not. A Springfield dispatch states positively that the Governor has respited him, that his counsel may appeal to the Supreme Court for a *supersedeas*. On the other hand, a Peoria dispatch states, with equal confidence, that efforts to procure such a respite have failed, and that the Governor telegraphed to that city, yesterday, that the execution would not be interfered with by any action of the Executive.

# ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

## The Case of the Agricultural Laborer.

### Meeting at Exeter Hall—How the Poor Live—Three Representative Men—The Head of the Catholic Church—Sketches of Messrs. Morley and Bradlaugh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1872.

Exeter Hall, usually given over to missionaries and oratorios, was taken possession of on Tuesday night by the agricultural laborer and his friends. Macaulay once gave great offense by talking, in one of his election speeches, of "the bray of Exeter Hall;" but the sound now given forth from the same place is more portentous and alarming. The meeting itself was an ordinary enough affair. Nothing can be easier than to get up a meeting. The main thing is to have a check ready for the expenses. Once get that, and the rest almost arranges itself. There is sure to be some amiable, good-natured, and more or less soft-headed person ready to take the chair; speakers are only too glad to have an opportunity of firing off their oratory; and there are always so many people loafing about London with nothing on earth to do, and eager for the very smallest excitement, that an audience can also be pretty confidently reckoned on. A special attraction was held out on this occasion. It was announced that several agricultural laborers would address the meeting. This was as if the dumb should speak. The chief significance of the meeting is to be found, however, in another circumstance, or perhaps I should say two circumstances. One of these is that Archbishop Manning, who had eagerly attached himself to the movement from the first, proposed one of the vague resolutions arranged by the Committee, and was hissed down. The other circumstance is that Mr. Bradlaugh and his band of well-drilled followers, who had by no means been invited by the Committee, took possession of the meeting and passed a resolution of their own which, without mincing matters, called for an immediate redistribution of property. The laborers who were to speak duly made their appearance, and spoke very well—simply, forcibly, and to the point. Mr. Arch, the leader of the trade-unionist movement among the agricultural classes is now pretty well known. He had been a laborer, but is now a preacher. He speaks in a quiet, straightforward, business-like way, without gestures or rhetorical flourishes. He hammers away at his subject, confining his strokes to one or two nails, as it were, two or three strokes to one nail, then as many to the next, and so on, and then back again to the first, and over the old ground again, in a manner which very much reminds one of Cobden's hard, positive, and unadorned eloquence. One of the other speakers was a mason who had been employed on a farm as a lad, and had left it in disgust, and the third was also not an actual laborer. It was obvious that these were exceptional men, and that if the general run of laborers possessed anything like their sharpness, hardheadness, and force of character, their condition would be very different from what it is. All three men spoke moderately enough. They dwelt, as was perhaps natural, chiefly on the hardships and privations of the laborer's life, which evidently produced a strong impression on the minds of the well-fed London artisans, who were present in large numbers. One had worked as a boy for two pence a day, breakfasting on bread and water, and dining on bread and a herring. Another described tea-kettle broth—two or three pieces of bread soaked in hot water. This was for breakfast. For dinner there was a few potatoes and a square inch of bacon fried in the pan for a family of seven, the fat going in the potatoes and the piece of bacon being reserved for father's dinner. For tea they had soaked burned bread, with perhaps a little treacle on it, and for supper little bits of bread and skim-milk cheese. This was the fare at its best, but sometimes bread and flour would be wanting, and they would have to keep themselves going as best they could on sour cider. The speakers had no difficulty in showing that in some parts of the country the laborer has a hard struggle with something very like starvation. A man cannot be a strong, healthy, active man on such food; his family grow up stunted and weakly, and so the race degenerates. What is most complained of is the yearly hiring and dependence on the farmer for a cottage; this, it was argued, made the laborers slaves; they could not hold their own against their masters because they could not shift to better themselves. They were bound to the soil pretty much as the serfs of old. All this is too true, at least as regards the southern counties. As you go north both agriculture and the condition of the agricultural laborer improve. In Northumberland and the Scotch Lothians the laborer is hardly to be pitied. But it cannot be well that any class of men should be reduced to such a wretched existence as that of the farm tenants in many parts of Southern and Midland England. It is at once a national disgrace and a national danger; but it is easier to see the evil than to propose a remedy which will begin to operate at once. Bad farming is at the bottom of the mischief; but the farming is bad because it is directed to unprofitable operations. English farmers cannot compete in grain with the United States, Hungary, and Southern Russia, and every day, as facilities of carriage are extended, the struggle becomes more hopeless. There must be a revolution in English agriculture before the condition of the laborer is very much improved.

THREE REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Three representative men came forth prominently at this meeting—Archbishop Manning, Mr. Samuel Morley, and Mr. Bradlaugh. The Archbishop is, as you probably know, the Cardinal in Disraeli's *Lothair*. A slight, spare, almost ghost-like figure, about middle height; sharp, scholarly features; clear gray eyes and very prepossessing in their directness and simplicity of expression; a face so thin and wan and colorless that, taken along with the attenuation of the figure, it seems to suggest that here the flesh has been reduced to its most ethereal form, and that it is a spirit rather than a body that we have to deal with. There is a sort of tradition that Dr. Manning never eats; he is fond of society and conversation, and goes about in the world when he can escape from the press of work with which he overwhelms himself. But nobody ever sees him eat; a biscuit, kept on his plate for form's sake, and a glass of water are his fare. There can be no doubt that Rome chose fortunately when it selected Dr. Manning to replace Cardinal Wiseman as the head of the Church in England. The Cardinal had been educated abroad; his tone of mind, his views of things, and his phrases had a foreign smack about them; and there was always something interposed between his mind and the minds of his flock. He was not really unpopular, and he exercised a good deal of power; but English Roman Catholics were not at home with him. This foreignness also interferes with Cardinal Cullen's influence in Ireland. Dr. Manning was a clergyman of the English Church before he went over to Rome, and he has never ceased to be an English gentleman. The gulf which separates Protestantism and Popery is disguised, as much as it can be disguised, by the natural simplicity, straightforwardness, and sincerity of his character. It is understood that he was appointed, in the first instance, because he was supposed to be the most submissive and easily managed of the various candidates; and he has certainly shown no difficulty about swallowing the Infallibility dogma, or undergoing any other trial of faith. The choice, however, whatever may have been its motive, was assuredly a lucky one for his church; and there can be little doubt that a considerable proportion of the accessions to the Roman Catholic communion, in recent years, is mainly due to his personal influence. It has been for some time evident that the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland have determined to side with the peasantry against the landlords. The famous Galway elections are made to turn on the land laws. The clerical candidate exhibited himself as giving compensation for evictions, under the command of the Archbishop of the District, and, though the compensation has never been paid, the exhibition had its effect. In the agitation which has just been got up against the Duke of Leinster's leases, the objection to which is that they provide that a tenant shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements made at his landlord's expense, the priesthood have also played a prominent part. It is not surprising that an attempt should be made to work the same policy in England. The Church of Rome has always been anxious to identify itself with socialist movements when it thought it could take the lead in them. It is quite in accordance with its system that working men should be bribed to give themselves up to the guidance of the priesthood, by the promise of high wages and easy work. At the last general election, the Catholics went altogether to the wall. Even an amicable and popular man like Lord Edward Howard could not get a seat, and had to be consoled with a peerage. It is clearly intended to make a bold push at the next elections, and the most elaborate preparations have been made to secure success. The country has been laid out in electoral districts, with committees and subcommittees; large funds have been provided, and a vigorous attempt will be made to seat as many Roman Catholics as possible, and to obtain pledges from Protestant members. In the meantime Archbishop Manning has evidently thought it a good move to bid for the support of the Trade Unionists and working men's party. As I have said, his intervention at the agricultural meeting was somewhat unpromising. He was hissed; but whether he was hissed on his own account or because he went into a eulogy of the late Prince Consort, whose praises have been overdone so as to disgust all classes, is not quite clear.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY.

Mr. Samuel Morley, who took the chair at the meeting, and gave five hundred pounds sterling to help the agitation, is also a type of political character. He has made a good deal of money by trade—in soft goods, I believe—and he lays out a considerable part of his income in buying up revolutionary newspapers and agitators. He would seem to have made up his mind that the best way to cope with the dangerous political elements of society is to take them under his patronage, and thus acquire a command over them. It is possible that an agitator, who is handsomely provided for by a philanthropic millionaire, may, for the time, be less likely to be mischievous than he would be if exasperated by the necessity of having to earn an honest livelihood. While, on the one hand, his conviction of the inherent justice of a redistribution of wealth would be sharpened by a sense of the advantages of that commodity, on the other hand, he might be disposed to reflect that his present share was worth more than his prospective chances. There is, however, this difficulty, that the larger the number of agitators who are taken into keeping the larger will certainly be the number who will desire to be placed in an equally advantageous position. Year by year the number of Mr. Morley's investments in this commodity have gone on increasing in obedience to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer would no doubt call an automatic law of accretion, and though he scatters his money to soothe the wild beasts, the more intent and unruly and revolutionary do the agitators who are still unprovided for become. Mr. Morley began—and as he is himself a manufacturer, the beginning was not unnatural—with the most unconspicuous managers of the trades unions. He perhaps regarded his contributions in this quarter as a kind of insurance against strikes in the hosiery trade. Unfortunately the society is inexhaustibly fertile in persons who can play the easy part of making mischief between employers and employed, and demanding a share of other people's property. Some of the trade-unionists started a newspaper, which nobody would buy. It would have died an ignominious death if the proprietors had not hit on the happy thought of pretending to go mad, and to bite at capitalists. Mr. Morley at once bought the paper, and pensioned the editor and his staff, who have ever since been comparatively in favor of law and order. The paper still affects to advocate the rights of the working classes, and to denounce capitalists, but it takes care to suggest doubts whether it would really pay to attack the latter. It goes in for socialism and Communism, as the Scotch young lady did for love, in the abstract. What Mr. Morley apparently did not calculate upon was that it would very soon be discovered by the working classes that the agitators whom he had taken into keeping had been, in the language of the turf, "got at," and that whatever influence they might formerly have exercised would at once be destroyed. The blazing torch, in fact, would simply be handed to a fresh body of, as yet, unsubsidised revolutionists. One party of his "lambs" broke down the Hyde Park railings and got up a disgraceful riot, and they, for a time, discouraged Mr. Morley in these investments. But he appears to have concluded that his young men got into trouble only because they had nothing else to do; so he has kept his latest hirelings busily engaged in lecturing against the Church of England. Mr. Morley probably calculates that they will do the Church no particular harm; and if they do, as he is a Dissenter, it don't much matter. In a similar spirit, he is anxious to direct the attacks of the more robust and daring Socialists against landed property, in the hope that personal and trading property, such as he possesses, will be let alone. He forgets that increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on; and land will do only for one herd.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

It will be understood that it was rather hard on Mr. Morley—I suppose there is no danger of anybody confounding Mr. Samuel Morley, of whom I am speaking, with Mr. John Morley, the able and highly independent editor of the *Fortnightly*—that, after he had gone to all the trouble and expense of getting up a "safe" meeting on behalf of the agricultural laborers, a sweeping, roaring revolutionist like Mr. Bradlaugh, who had not even paid for the gas, should suddenly turn up, and carry off all the honors of the evening. But Mr. Morley was still true to his system, and paid down £500 to keep up the agitation, or at least to keep the agitators. If he had been wise he would perhaps have drawn another moral from the transaction. Seated in the midst of the different agitators here he had generously put upon his "civil list," he found himself powerless before an agitator who has persistently refused to sell himself. Mr. Bradlaugh was clearly master of the situation, and, to do him justice, he has always refused to be bought. There can be no doubt that among the agitators of the day Bradlaugh is almost the only one who has any real influence. How far his influence may extend it is difficult to say, but it is probably considerable. He is a vigorous and impressive speaker, gifted with a rich, full, clear voice, passionate fluency, and a certain faculty of rude epigram. With care and polish, he might be one of the first speakers of the day. He is not, I should say, a man of any intellectual power. Anything of his which I have ever heard or read seemed to be especially shallow and commonplace. But there is a forcible ring in his expressions, and his voice, so clear, firm, and sympathetic, is a fortune in itself. As a politician he would be nowhere, but he is a formidable agitator. He is not only a speaker, but an organizer, and a very expert and practiced organizer. He keeps a sort of ledger of his friends and supporters, and posts it up with great care and regularity. Thus he knows always where to find a number of devoted adherents; can sound his party beforehand, and so keep together a certain following. He was once a lawyer's clerk, and, besides a smattering of law, he has also something of that shrewd tact which is cultivated in the legal profession. He never mixes himself up with the other agitators except to dominate and patronise them, and he always takes care to make adequate preparations to carry out his views. It was evident, for example, on Tuesday night, that he had mustered his adherents carefully beforehand, and had posted them skillfully in different parts of the hall, so as to give them when acting in combination, a complete command of the Assembly. We shall probably here more of Bradlaugh by-and-by. F. H. J.

# THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

### Record of the Work Done in 1872—Statistics of the Board—Homicides, Suicides, &c.

The following is a detailed and statistical account of the work of the Coroner's office for the year 1872. The total number of cases is 1,471, being 163 more than the previous year, and 251 in excess of the number for the year 1870. The suicidal and homicidal mania seems to be on the increase. The German element preponderates among the suicidal class, 40 per cent. belonging to that nationality, 26 per cent. to the United States, 14 per cent. to Ireland, 8 per cent. to England, and the remainder to various nationalities. Infanticide foots up 122 cases, being 4 less than the number for the year 1871. The homicides number 57, an increase of 15 over the previous year. The deaths by drowning also show an increase, being 206, compared with 179 the preceding year.

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Still-born, and from neglect & exposure | 11 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 122 |
| Scalds—Various causes | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | .. | 55 |
| Burns— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clothes taking fire | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 35 |
| By kerosene & other oils | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| By buildings being burned | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 29 |
| Suffocation—from various causes | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 42 |
| Run Over— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By steam-cars, City limits | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | .. | 1 | 5 | 30 |
| Horse-cars | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 57 |
| Carriages, trucks, &c. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 41 |
| Falls— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Down-stairs | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 58 |
| In streets | 9 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 43 |
| Hatchways, off elevators, &c. | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 15 |
| Out of windows | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | .. | 54 |
| Wagons | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| From roofs | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| From new buildings | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | 4 | 25 |
| Fire-escapes | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Holds of ships, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 |
| Scaffolding, ladders, masts, &c. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Embankments, areas, &c. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 15 |
| Off chair | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 |
| Accidents of various kinds | 8 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 68 |
| Violent deaths by accident—pistol and gun-shot wounds | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 18 |
| Poison | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 12 |
| Drowning— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Known—(E.R.) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 62 |
| Unknown—(E.R.) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 | .. | 4 | 2 | 49 |
| Known—(N.R.) | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 3 | .. | 60 |
| Unknown—(N.R.) | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Harlem River | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Blasting | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 |
| Kicked by horse | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 8 |
| Effects of heat | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 167 | 37 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 209 |
| Explosions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Collisions, &c. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Machinery | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 |

SUICIDES.

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shooting | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Hanging | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | | |
| Cutting throat | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | | |
| Drowning | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Poison | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Strangulation | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| From window | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Stabbing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Total | 14 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 20 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 110 | 30 |

*Nationalities.*—Germany, 56; United States, 36; Ireland, 19; England, 11; Scotland, 4; Austria, 4; France, 3; Sweden, 3; Canada, 2; Italy, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 140.

The ages ran as follows: Under twenty, 9; under thirty, 36; under forty, 40; under fifty, 29; under sixty, 20; under seventy, 6—140.

The poisons were 48, as follows: Paris green, 25; narcotics, 18; prussic acid, 2; arsenic, 1; cyanide of potassium, 1; yellow wash, 1. Males, 35; females, 13.

HOMICIDES.

*January.*

Samuel A. Hasson, 29 years old, Rockland, Me., sailor; stab wound of heart at the hands of Wm. H. Harris, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street, Jan. 1, 1872.

James Fisk, Jr., 36 years, Vermont; pistol-shot of abdomen, hands of Edward S. Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, Jan. 6, 1872.

William Maas, 34 years, Germany; compression of brain by fall on the sidewalk in front of No. 2½ Monroe-street, Jan. 9, 1872, said fall being the result of a blow in the face at the hands of Daniel Marrow.

Victor Clemens, 30 years, Germany; pyemia, from a blow on the head with a lager-beer glass at the hands of Joseph Rech, at No. 324 East Twenty-eighth-street, Dec. 30, 1871, and died Jan. 9, 1872.

John Murphy, 37 years, Ireland; pyemia, from pistol-shot wound of left knee at the hands of James Larkin, at No. 291 Avenue C, Dec. 17, 1871; died Jan. 21, 1872.

Herman Hepner, 17 years, New-York; pistol-shot in head, hands of his father, Henry Hepner, Jan. 27, 1872, in Grand-street, near Ridge-street. Father committed suicide by shooting himself at the same time.

*February.*

Thomas Bell, 38 years, Ireland; compression of brain from violence at the hands of Hugh McGloin, at No. 477 Pearl-street, Feb. 4, 1872.

John J. Glass, 33 years, New-York; wounds with a knife at the hands of Jas. Costello, Jan. 22, 1872, at No. 109 Nassau-street.

Giovanni Petreili, 43 years, Italy; stab wound with a knife, hands of Michael Rosa, No. 37 Mulberry-street, Feb. 22, 1872.

Thomas Perry, 32 years, England; fracture of skull from a blow of a hammer at the hands of James A. Carroll, Feb. 16, 1872. The jury believe the prisoner had no intent to take life.

Philip Lambrecht, 25 years, New-York; fracture of skull by being struck by a piece of marble, at the hands of George Lavery, Feb. 26, 1872, in Fifty-fourth-street, near First-avenue.

*March.*

Samuel Calvert, 40 years, Ireland; stab wound with a knife at the hands of Justus Dunn, at the House of Refuge, Ward's Island, March 17, 1872.

Thomas Doyle, 35 years, Ireland; compression of brain by a fall, from a blow received during a drunken quarrel on the night of the 17th of March, 1872, in Washington-street, supposed at the hands of a man named Murphy, at large.

*April.*

John Hallissey, 22 years, Ireland; gun-shot wound of head, hands of John F. Menken, at the corner of William and North William-street, April. 2, 1872. Jury finds that said Menken fired said shot in self defense.

Unknown man, about 35 years; compression of the brain from fracture of skull, the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown, on or about the 3d of April, 1872. Found in an alley-way opposite Batavia-street, in Roosevelt-street.

William Buran, 35 years, Germany; injuries by being struck on the head by a missile thrown by the hands of Nicholas Gallagher, in Delance,-street, near Ridge-street, April 27, 1872.

David Barry, 20 years, Ireland; pistol-shot wound of head at the hands of David Murphy, in Sixtieth-street, corner of Second-avenue, April 17, 1872.

John Halloran, 49 years, Ireland; pericarditis, the result of a pistol-shot wound of chest at the hands of James Burns, at the Gotham saloon, No. 298 Bowery, on the morning of the 28th of April, 1872.

*May.*

Patrick Kiernan, 19 years, Ireland; pistol-shot wound of neck at the hands of Christian Cordes, at No. 611 Greenwich-street, May 12, 1872. Jury find that Cordes acted in self-defense, believing his own life to be in danger.

Mary Ann Gallagher, 23 years, England; peritonitis from rupture of the bladder caused by kicks from Patrick Clifford, in Elizabeth-street, near Hester, on the 11th of May, 1872.

*June.*

Bryan O'Connell, 56 years, Ireland; fracture of the knee, blow of a chisel thrown by Henry Dugan, June 2, 1872. Jury believed that prisoner had no intention to injure deceased.

Augustus Brown, 25 years, Germany; blow on the head at the hands of John Smith, on the night of June 8, 1872, in Division, near Attorney-street; James Tully held as an accessory.

William Morrissey, 26 years, Ireland; fracture of skull by a blow from a paving-stone, at hands of John Connors, Martin Connors, John Clancy, or Richard Ahrens, on the 9th of June, 1872. From the conflicting testimony, the jury are unable to say which one of the prisoners threw the stone.

Daniel Donohue, 47 years, Ireland; peritonitis by stab wound at hands of Rocho Attella, at No. 25 Marion-street, June 9, 1872. John Brown held as an accessory.

Mary Dunnigan, 50 years, Ireland; violence to head, hands of her husband, William Dunnigan, at No. 512 West Thirty-third-street, June 11, 1872.

Carlos S. Maggiori, 20 years, Italy; pistol-shot wound of chest and abdomen at hands of Louis Margraf, in Houston-street, near Columbia-street, June 10, 1872.

Leonie P. Andrie, 30 years, France; pistol-shot wound of head, hands of her husband, Emil Andrie, in East Fifteenth-street, near First-avenue, June 13, 1872.

George Wood, 31 years, Hamburg; hemorrhage from stab wound in abdomen by knife, hands of August Wood, at No. 376 Water-street, June 14, 1872.

Louis Margraf, 21 years, Germany; pistol-shot, hands of Carlos D. Maggiori, in Houston-street, near Columbia, June 10, 1872. Died June 25, 1872, at Bellevue.

*July.*

Margaret Cobb, 38 years, Ireland; exhaustion, the result of violence, hands of her husband, Thomas Cobb, July 3, 1872.

Mary J. Elliott, 17 years, New-York; strangulation hands of her mother, Margaret Elliott, July 5, 1872, while in an unsound state of mind.

James Cloonan, 26 years, Ireland; stab wound of thigh, inflicted with a knife or sharp instrument in the hands of James Finlon, at No. 729 Second-avenue, July 13, 1872.

James Smith, 20 years, New-York; hemorrhage pistol-shot wound, hands of Nicholas White, at the corner of Rivington and Lewis streets, July 21, 1872.

Mark McDonald, 21 years, New-York; stab wound of abdomen with a knife at hands of James Lamb, July 23, 1872.

Matthew Burke, 42 years, Ireland; hemorrhage and peritonitis from stab wounds of abdomen by knife at the hands of Jacob Bender, at No. 635 West Grand-street, July 22, 1872.

*August.*

Richard Coleman, 30 years, Ireland; pistol-shot wound of abdomen, at hands of Charles Regan, at No. 551 West Forty-second-street, and jury find that Regan fired purely in self-defense.

Patrick Branin, 19 years, New-York; injuries received by a blow of a pitcher on the head, hands of Timothy Collins, at the corner of Washington and West Twelfth-street, July 29, 1872; died at Bellevue, Aug. 11.

Catharine Flanagan, 42 years, Ireland; hemorrhage by stab wound; hands of her husband, Mark Flanagan, Aug. 15, 1872, at No. 405 East Seventeenth-street.

Margaret Fritz, 4 years, New-York; fracture of skull by a blow of a stone thrown by John Goery, Aug. 19, 1872, in West Fifty-second-street.

Margaret Dykes, 60 years, Ireland; blows and kicks inflicted by her son, Joseph Dykes, on or about the 15th of August, 1872. Died at Bellevue, Aug. 24, 1872.

*September.*

Robert G. Dunn, 34 years, Maine; pistol-shot wound; hands of William J. Tharkey, at "The Place," No. 288 Hudson-street, Sept. 1, 1872.

John Ornell, 50 years, Sweden; disease of brain, hastened by ill-treatment, hands of Thomas Tarrell, on or about Sept. 5, 1872; at the Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island.

Horatio Seymour, colored, 45 years, United States; injuries by violence at hands of Thomas Tarrell, at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island, on or about Sept. 10, 1872.

Stephen Quail, 3 years, New-York; injuries by being struck on the head by a brick, thrown by Catharine McGuire, at No. 512 East Fourteenth-street; Sept. 8, 1872. Jury believe that prisoner had no intent to take life.

Edward Wellington, alias "Indian Ned," 38 years, New-York, pistol-shot wound of head, hands of Daniel C. Perkins, at No. 598 Broadway, Sept. 14, 1872. The jury consider that Perkins was perfectly justifiable in firing said shot in defense of his life and property.

Martin Stamford, 29 years, New-York; abscess, the result of a stab wound received at the hands of Arthur Quinn, alias James Johnson, Aug. 18, 1872. Jury exonerate Henry Adams, Conductor of car No. 122 of the Belt Railroad Company, from blame in ejecting deceased from his car.

Joseph Burnett, 35 years, Sweden; stab wound, with a pair of scissors or other sharp instrument, in the hands of Timothy Landers, during a quarrel at No. 76 Jackson-street, on the evening of Sept. 22, 1872; and further, from the testimony, Garret Landers held as an accessory to the crime.

*October.*

Sarah Leavy, 40 years, Ireland; blow with a saw, hands of her husband, Patrick Leavy, Sept. 30, 1872, at No. 428 East Ninth-street. Jury believe said Leavy to have been insane at the time of committing the deed.

*November.*

Thomas Donoghue, 36 years, New-York; pistol-shot wounds, hands of John Scannel, at Johnson's saloon, Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth-street, on evening of 2d of November, 1872.

John Strothman, 37 years, Holland; injuries by blow on head, piece of wood, or some blunt instrument, hands of Lewis Reichmegar, Nov. 4, 1872.

Anthony J. O'Neil, 32 years, Wales; pistol shot; hands of James C. King, at No. 42 Pine-street, Nov. 18, 1872.

Wm. H. Lee, 22 years, New-York; peritonitis: the result of stab-wound of abdomen by a knife, hands of some person or persons unknown on the morning of the 24th of November, 1872. Cherry-street, between Pike and Rutgers streets.

Anthony Eaton, 58 years, New-York; fracture of skull, result of violence; hands of James Fitzpatrick, Nov. 21, 1872, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Madison-avenue, and John Lyons held as an accessory.

*December.*

Mary Ann Foley, alias Maud Merrill, 20 years, Ireland; shock and internal hemorrhage, result of pistol-shot wound, hands of Robert P. Bleakley, at No. 10 Neilson-place, Dec. 10, 1872.

Nicholas W. Duryea, 38 years, New-York; stab wounds, hands of John E. Simmons, in Liberty-street, near Broadway, on the night of the 16th of December, 1872.

John Dan, 53 years, Germany; pyemia stab wounds, knife, hands of Charles Cordes, during a quarrel in the saloon at No. 179 Duane-street on the 25th of October, 1872. Died at No. 2 Lispenard-street, Dec. 18, 1872.

John O'Hare, about 35, Ireland; fracture of skull by being struck on the head with a hatchet at his residence, No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, Dec. 24, 1872. John Fitzgibbons, arrested to await inquest.

RECAPITULATION.

| | 1872. | 1871. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infants found dead in the streets, alleys, rivers, &c., &c. | 122 | 126 | 169 |
| Deaths by accidents | 705 | 851 | 731 |
| Accidental shooting and poison | 30 | | |
| Effects of heat | 209 | | |
| Drowning | 206 | 179 | 167 |
| Suicide | 140 | 108 | 112 |
| Homicide | 57 | 42 | 41 |
| Abortion | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Total | 1,471 | 1,308 | 1,220 |

# HEAVY LAND SUIT.

### The Title to 240 Acres in Chicago, Valued at $2,000,000, Disputed.

*From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 28.*

The quiet of the Clerk's office of the Superior Court was broken yesterday afternoon by the appearance of the attorney of the heirs of John Bostwick, of Upper Alton, Ill., who filed two bills in Chancery against the holders of the south-west quarter of section 14, township 38, valued at $700,000, and the west half of the south-west quarter of section 3, same township, valued at $1,250,000, all lying in that part of the city known as South Chicago. The allegations set forth in the bills are as voluminous as they are startling, involving, as they do, the probity of several of our more wealthy and prominent citizens, and making specific charges of fraud and dishonesty seldom heard of in the Courts of this country. In the first case it is stated that Bostwick purchased the 100 acres in section 14 of Mark Skinner, in May, 1855, paying therefor $16,000, on which $2,000 were paid and a mortgage given for the balance. It is also stated that Paul Cornell obtained an agreement from Bostwick for the sale to him of half the property, but which agreement was made after Bostwick's mind had become unsettled through disease, and for which no consideration was ever given. It is further stated that Bostwick died in August, 1855; that, while he was in an unconscious state, Cornell and B. F. Downing obtained possession of the papers relating to the above property; that they, with others, conspired together and had the mortgage foreclosed and the property sold; that it was bought by Cornell and one John M. Krum, a lawyer of St. Louis, who was at the same time the attorney of the widow of Bostwick; that Downing was appointed administrator upon the estate of the deceased, it being represented that he (Bostwick) was a resident of Cook County, and the appointment was, therefore, fraudulently obtained; that no notice of these proceedings was ever given to the widow or her lawful representatives. In regard to the eighty acres in the same section, it is alleged that Bostwick entered into an agreement with David Hess, the owner, for its purchase, for which he was to pay $24,000; that $3,000 were paid on account of the same, and that Bostwick took possession of the same and made some improvement upon it. It is then stated that after the death of Bostwick, Downing, Paul Cornell, David Hess and others made a pretended sale of this land to Ralston B. Palmer for $5,000, which was variously disposed of, but no portion was paid to the widow or heirs, but all the proceedings were kept secret from them. And further, that Hess made another agreement with Palmer, on Oct. 9, 1855, for the purpose of concealing the original agreement to Bostwick. Afterward, various conveyances were made, by which the property was divided among other parties, who are made parties defendants to this suit. It is claimed, however, by the widow and heirs that all or any agreements made since the original agreement to Bostwick are made under and subject to it, and they ask the Court to decree that all the parties now in possession of the tract of land hold their portions as trustees for them, and that on payment of their advances they may be decreed to surrender possession of the same. The heirs aver that they only obtained knowledge of the foregoing alleged facts during the past Summer, which accounts for the long silence that has existed concerning the same. There are about 200 persons made defendant to the suits, among whom are the South Park Commissioners.

### Interesting Occurrences in a Chinese Sunday-School.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 23.*

The Baptist Chinese Mission, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Francis and his wife, is gradually extending its power for usefulness among the Chinese. There are from forty to sixty regular attendants, and many of them have made considerable progress in acquiring a knowledge of English. Friday evening's session, the last before Christmas, was unusually interesting. After the usual time devoted to study, and some exercises in reading in English and Chinese, the scholars, old and young, gathered in one room and engaged in singing. The airs were all of them of Caucasian origin, but the words were in some cases Chinese, being translations of hymns. A remarkable amount of musical talent has been developed among the Chinese; they exhibit unusual fondness for harmonious sounds, and sing in unison with very little discord. Three or four of Mr. Francis' pupils play simple pieces on the melodeon, with much expression and also with considerable precision, considering they learned to play without any instruction, picking out the notes for themselves, after much tribulation. Some of them play by note, but it is probable that in learning they are much guided by the ear. Some of the boys in this school are very bright, quick to learn, and wide awake in their efforts. A pleasing feature of the doings of the evening was the presentation of presents from the grateful Chinese to their teachers. The most constant in attendance as teachers recently have been three little boys and one little girl, whose extra care and faithfulness the Chinese students desired to acknowledge. The gifts, however, were quite unexpected by the recipients. Masters Thomas and George Elliot and Master Angus Hoffman were presented each with a beautiful gold and rubber pencil, and Miss Mary Hoffman a handsome sandal-wood fan. E. G. Turner and Mr. Millman received each an umbrella, while Mr. and Mrs. Francis were presented with a chest of tea and each a China cup and saucer. The Chinese pupils also collected among themselves $8 in silver as a present to the Mission, and the agent of the American Tract Society sent in a very handsome quarto Bible. Mr. Francis briefly returned thanks to all, and stated that although the Mission is poor, and unable to make costly presents, fifty handsomely-bound Testaments had been procured for the pupils as Christmas presents, and he desired a full attendance on Sunday morning, as the gifts might possibly be distributed then. There is service at the mission every sabbath in English and Chinese. Although Mr. Francis does not speak the Chinese language, he has efficient assistants in Foong Sang Nam and others, who are far enough advanced to give instruction to their fellow-countrymen. The exercises last evening closed with singing "There is a Happy Land," and the scholars left with faces glowing with pleasure.

# IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

### How Our Foreign - [illegible] Come and Go—How [illegible] Whence They Come.

With the recurrence of the New-Year anniversary comes the season for our annual review of foreign immigration. Events which have recently transpired both at home and abroad have combined to impart especial interest and significance to the subject at the present time. The returns of the ninth decennial census and the report of our own State Commissioners of Emigration, now both due, but not yet published, while they greatly increase the labor expended in the preparation of this and succeeding articles, will, it is hoped, tend also to enhance their value and importance. Pending the appearance of these important State papers, we propose now to briefly tell our readers how the great army of workers who annually leave the ports of Europe for the United States reach our shores.

As is now generally known, nineteen-twentieths of the entire emigration to this country cross the Atlantic in steam vessels. Little more than ten years ago, the case stood very differently. Even as late as 1863 a majority of the emigrants took passage in one or other of the numerous "liners" or "packets" then engaged in the transit service. Since that date, however, the number of those coming in sailing ships has rapidly decreased, and the popularity of the more safe and expeditious means of transit has correspondingly increased, as is shown by the following table. The proportion taking steam for the last ten years, was as follows:

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 45.85 | 1868 | 94.16 |
| 1864 | 53.55 | 1869 | 94.25 |
| 1865 | 73.50 | 1870 | 96.31 |
| 1866 | 81.[illegible] | 1871 | 96.7[illegible] |
| 1867 | [illegible] | 1872 (computed) | 97.50 |

The arrival of any considerable number of emigrants in sailing-ships is now of rare occurrence, and when such an event does occur, it is readily traceable to some exceptional or anomalous cause. The shorter voyage, better discipline, greater accommodation, and increased comfort of the steam lines will, in a great degree, account for this wonderful change. But as the price of passage is from thirty to fifty per cent. more by the steam than by the sailing packet lines, the all but universal resort to the former proves that the great bulk of the emigrants are far from being in the extreme poverty they are so often represented to be. The rapid growth of the North Atlantic marine, the increase in the number and carrying capacity of the steamers composing the several lines, and the equally rapid formation of new fleets—a progress we may safely say without parallel in the maritime history of the world—has also doubtless contributed largely to swell the tide of ocean steam-travel. The "ocean ferry," once with very many a mere rhetorical figure of speech, is now a palpable reality of every-day life sufficiently formidable in its present proportions, but promising still greater results in the future.

As is well known to all Atlantic *voyageurs*, Liverpool has secured the lion's share of the passenger transit between Europe and the United States. By means of the admirable and widely-extended system of agencies established throughout Great Britain and the Continent she may be said to almost monopolize the emigrant carrying trade of the United States. London, Glasgow, Southampton, Londonderry, Bristol, and Plymouth in the British Isles, Bremen and Hamburg in Germany, Havre in France, and Stettin, Copenhagen, and other North Baltic ports also contribute their respective quotas to the great aggregate, but in relatively small numbers. No less than six lines now have their head-quarters in Liverpool, and dispatch their vessels periodically from the Mersey. These are as near as may be in the order of their establishment: The Cunard, Inman, Allan, National, Guion, and White Star lines. The other regularly established companies dispatching steamers to this port are the New-York, from London, via Havre, (a branch service of the National;) the Anchor line, from Glasgow and the Mediterranean; the Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, via Havre; the North-German Lloyd, from Bremen, via Southampton, and the recently-established South Wales Atlantic, from Cardiff. As yet the General Transatlantic is the only Company dispatching steamers direct from France to the United States. These fine vessels sail from Havre to New-York, calling at Brest, but they carry few, if any, emigrants. Independent of the above-mentioned well-known and justly-popular lines, all of which dispatch steamers to this port, there are numerous steamers sent to Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New-Orleans, and to Quebec and Montreal, Canada. From the latter-named ports immigrants bound for the Western and North-western States and Territories find easy, cheap, and comfortable transit, by means of the River St. Lawrence and the American-Canadian lake and canal system, via Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, or Milwaukee.

The following table, carefully prepared from authentic official sources, will illustrate to the reader the emigrant-carrying capacity of these several lines, and the relative proportions of population which they have respectively contributed to the enormous yearly aggregate of arrivals at Castle Garden during the year just closed:

| Line. | No. of steamers employed thro' year. | Number of outward trips. | Average number of steerage passengers to each trip. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Cunard | 22 | 137 | 340 | 46,452 |
| 2. Inman | 12 | 87 | 585 | 51,172 |
| 3. National (from L'pool) | 12 | 55 | 613 | 33,690 |
| National (from London, via Havre) | | 21 | 647 | 13,589 |
| 4. Allan* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Guion | 7 | 52 | 480 | 24,992 |
| 6. White Star | 5 | 26† 11‡ | 330 | 3,631 |
| 7. Anchor | 29 | 76§ 24‖ | 358 | 27,200 |
| 8. Hamburg-American | 10 | 59 | 630 | 37,228 |
| 9. North-German Lloyd¶ | 14 | 75 | 486 | 36,420 |
| 10. Baltic Lloyd** | 5 | 12 | 554 | 6,647 |
| 11. Transatlantic General†† | 6 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Total | 122 | 671 | 500 | 281,010 |

* The Allan Company dispatch steamers only to Portland, Montreal, Baltimore, and Norfolk; and their large emigrant business is, therefore, unrepresented here.
† January to October.
‡ Since October.
§ Glasgow.
‖ Mediterranean ports.
¶ This Company also employs four steamers in a fortnightly line between Bremen and Baltimore, via Southampton; four more between Bremen and New-Orleans, via Havre and Havana, and the same number between Bremen and Aspinwall, via St. Thomas.
** This Company has its head-quarters at Stettin, and its steamers call at Copenhagen and Havre. Average length of voyage, seventeen days.
†† This Company carries no emigrants.

The reader must bear in mind that only the number of steerage passengers coming by the several lines is shown in the foregoing table. The large first-class cabin-passenger business of the Cunard, General Transatlantic, German Lloyd, and White Star, as well as of the other lines, have no representation in it, though they materially help to swell the Castle Garden returns. These we hope to present and comment upon in our next.

### Sudden Death of a Young Lady in Church on Christmas.

*From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Dec. 28.*

A sad incident occurred in Christ Church, Savannah, Christmas Day. During the morning service Bishop Beckwith administered the rite of confirmation to several candidates. Among these was a young lady of Savannah, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Mr. William H. Spencer, and on returning to her pew after the ceremony, she leaned her head forward, with her pocket handkerchief to her face, and fell to a kneeling posture. Some friends at once went to her assistance, but by the time that the party reached the vestibule she was dead. The cause of her death was heart disease. Her mother died under an attack of the same disease a few months since.

### Pacific Coast Silkworms and Mulberry Plantations.

*From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 23.*

Mr. Romulus Bonhomme has given us information about the result of his examination of the mulberry plantations and cocooneries of California. The Davisville plantation, which was the largest in the State, was rooted out when the trees were four years old. The cocooneries there were not properly protected against excessive heat. Some plantations near Sacramento are in a marshy soil, and the trees are too close together. Messrs. Goux and Packard, at Santa Barbara, have obtained good results, and enlarge their plantation every year. Nicholas Larco has a plantation of the best varieties of trees, near Mayfield, and has bred worms successfully. Edward Muller, of Nevada City, the silk pioneer in the mountains, has bred very healthy worms, and is setting out a new plantation. M. Gillet and Messrs. Isoard and Weber, of the same place, have fine plantations, and with Mr. Muller, have 20,000 trees. The intelligence, care, and perseverance of these few men promise to give Nevada a leading place in the silk industry of California. Mr. Brannan's plantation at Calistoga covers nearly 100 acres, and in a few years it will be the finest, as well as the largest, in the State. The trees are set twenty-four feet apart each way—an excellent distance. It is probable that this plantation will be placed next year in charge of Mr. Bonhomme, who we hope will render material service to the State by breeding the silk worm extensively and profitably.

The past failures in the breeding of silkworms in California are chargeable mainly to inexperience. Many of those who engaged in the business knew nothing of it practically; others, who had experience in Europe, ventured in beyond their means. Those who proceeded prudently have no reason to regret their investments, and they have no fear for the future. Arrangements are being made here to reel raw silk from the California cocoons of 1873; and several silk factories, now established on a small scale, are to be enlarged. In one of the factories—that of Messrs. Gauthier Brothers and Viennay, lately from Lyons, now at No. 462 Broadway, San Francisco—fine qualities of taffetas, foulards, and other kinds of silk cloth come from the looms every day.

# THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

### Preliminary Steps and Organization of the National Bureau—Its Objects and Achievements, at Home and Abroad.

From the date of the organization of the Federal Government, a general desire has been manifested by educators for the establishment of an office, under the charge of the General Government, which should stimulate the educational interests of the nation. Washington, when President, advised a provision for this object. But nothing beyond inefficient State organizations was accomplished, or even attempted, until the Republican party came into power. Then, or soon after, this important subject received attention, and the school and higher education questions were agitated very generally throughout the free States. The NEW-YORK TIMES strenuously advocated a higher standard of education than that yet attained. Not much, however, was accomplished until Gen. Grant brought the war to a close, and relieved the public mind from the burden of that engrossing subject.

As a preliminary movement, a memorial was presented to the Thirty-ninth Congress by a National Convention of School Superintendents. This petition was approved and zealously advocated by educators throughout the country. In response to the prayer of the petitioners, Congress, on the 2d of March, 1867, gave effect to a bill establishing "The Department of Education."

By this enactment the President was authorized, "by and with the advice of the Senate," to appoint a Commissioner of Education, "who shall be at liberty to appoint three clerks to assist him." The bill also directed that the duties of the Commissioner should be as follows:

"*First*—To collect such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories.

*Second*—To diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

Besides these general objects, the act of organization directed that the Commissioner should give, in his first annual report, a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education; the manner in which these trusts have been managed; the amount of funds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same, so far as the facts could be determined.

Soon after the authority thus given, Henry Barnard, LL. D., was appointed Commissioner, and entered with great zeal and diligence upon his arduous labors. His first report was transmitted to the Senate on the 30th of May, 1868. It formed an octavo volume of over 800 pages, and contained, among other items of interest, articles on the "Educational Land Policy of the United States," "Constitutional Provisions in Regard to Education," "School Legislation," "The American Doctrine of Taxation for Public Schools," "Education in Europe," "Normal Schools," &c.

In July, 1869, the "Department of Education" was abolished, and an "Office of Education" was substituted, and attached to the Department of the Interior. The chief of this office was to be styled, as formerly, "Commissioner of Education." The duties of the "office" were the same as those of the "Department," but the Commissioner was to be under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

In March, 1870, the present incumbent, Gen. John Eaton, Jr., was appointed Commissioner. Since that time two annual reports have been made to Congress—one for 1870, and one for 1871. These reports embody a careful and extended statement of the condition of education throughout the entire country, and the needs of the nation in this respect. They show an amount of research and labor creditable to the intelligence, perseverance and industry of the Commissioner.

The labors of the Office of Education have been greatly hampered by almost unsurmountable obstacles lying in its way. Such was the condition of educational statistics at the inception of this too long-neglected work, that it may safely be asserted that there was not one of the prominent nations of Europe which did not possess more complete statistics than we had in our possession, and more exact information in regard to its educational condition and wants. There had been workers, it is true, in the individual States, but no one had gathered up the general results, or generalized the formidable array of facts that had accumulated, and from which important deductions could be made as guides for intelligent action in the future. The facts and figures which educators, statesmen and legislators desired to obtain were nowhere to be found in available shape.

To meet these demands the office was formed, and with this aim it entered upon its labors. An immense work was first to be done in bringing all the educational institutions of the country, as well as the prominent educators and State officials, into direct communication with the office. For this purpose Commissioner Eaton visited every State and Territory in the Union, and consulted with the proper officials. Forms of inquiry were devised and sent out by thousands; and between three and four thousand extended inquiries were embodied in the statistical tables alone of a single report. State, city, and town school reports, school journals, periodicals, and catalogues, and, in short, everything bearing upon or illustrating the condition of education, were gathered and collated. A system of exchanges with foreign countries was, as far as possible, inaugurated, and a similar use was made of data derived from them. Monthly "Circulars of Information," treating of topics of general interest to educators, have also been issued by the office, and forwarded by mail to teachers and superintendents of schools in all the States and Territories.

And now that considerable progress has been made in advancing the objects of the Bureau, information is eagerly sought for from abroad in reference to our systems of free school and classical education. The Governments of China, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, &c., have applied for and obtained special information and school reports, and have reciprocated in like manner. Special application has quite recently been made to the Commissioner of the Bureau to erect an American school-house at the grand Industrial Exhibition in Vienna, and put our school practice in operation there. The Commissioner (Eaton) has responded, and will comply with the application so far as the means at his command will admit.

To point out existing errors as they are made manifest by results, and to enable the several States to make an intelligent choice of a system of education that shall not entail evils, but prove a fountain of public virtue, wisdom, and strength, is the aim and constitutes the principal work of the Bureau of Education. If it gains its object—as under its present intelligent management it promises to do—it will reflect honor on the heads of the Republican Party, who first fully comprehended the wants of the country, and then called the Bureau into existence, and be a just source of pride to those who carried out the provisions of the Government for that need.

### The Broadway Bank and Controller Green.

The following is a copy of a letter which Controller Green sent, on the 28th of December, 1872, to the National Broadway Bank:

DEC. 28, 1872.

*To the National Broadway Bank:*

I have received your letter of the 21st inst., in reply to mine of the same date, asking for a statement of the interest on deposits of the City and County in your bank during the year 1872, in which it is stated that action thereon would be taken by the Board of Directors on the following Tuesday, and that they have been awaiting some indications of my views on this subject since February last.

My communication of Feb. 3, 1872, contained a request that a statement of the interest account on these deposits during the previous months of December and January should be immediately transmitted to me, but I have never received the statement requested.

I am now also without the statement asked for on the 21st inst., and beg leave to renew my request that you will, without further delay, furnish me with a statement of the interest which has accrued upon the daily balances at the credit of the City and County on your books during the year 1872.

As the accrued interest, along with the balance of principal, should be stated in the financial accounts of the department for the year, any further delay in this matter is inadmissible, and unless, therefore, you supply the information now asked for in the beginning of the following week, I shall see that whatever proceedings may be necessary are adopted, to compel this being done—or such other relief obtained as the interest of the City and County may demand. Yours respectfully, ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Similar letters were sent to the Tenth National Bank and the Tradesmen's National Bank.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Fire-Proof Floors.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The attention of the public has frequently been called through your columns to the fire-proof floors, supported by light, but strong, brick ceilings, common in Italian houses. Allow me also to call attention to another sort of Italian flooring, which can more readily be adapted to American buildings than brick vaulting. The rooms in second-class houses, and in the upper stories of the best houses, are often spanned with 4 by 10 inch timbers, instead of the 3 by 12 inch timbers generally used by us. Upon these timbers are laid 2 by 2½ inch strips of wood, about an inch apart. Concrete, to the depth of 1½ or 2 inches, is laid upon the strips, and then the entire surface is covered with polished hexagon tiles of red clay. The tiles are sold in dealers' yards for fifteen francs the thousand, which brings their cost to about three cents the square foot. The ceiling beneath the beams is then cross-furred, lathed, and plastered, as with us.

It will readily be seen that, although making no pretense to being fire-proof, such a floor will resist the spread of fire for a very long time; indeed, a bonfire could be kindled upon the tiles without damage to the beams beneath.

The vaulted brick ceilings, sustaining the floor above, require much thicker walls than the present prices of land and labor would permit. And the system, enforced by law in Paris, of iron beams, filled in with iron rods, hollow brick, and plaster, although lighter and, consequently, more scientific than the system of rendering floors fire-proof adopted by us, would still add very considerably to the already high cost of building. R. T. A.

### Municipal Laws.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of this morning, under the head of "The City and the New Legislature," you speak of "the vast and confusing collection of Municipal Laws that have been multiplied without system, and in many cases deliberately rendered ambiguous for the better protection of official fraud."

As a lawyer familiar with the legislation affecting this City for thirty years, I can testify to the justice of that opinion, and need not say to any one, that for years it was the custom for an official of any kind to go to Albany and procure an act just to suit himself, without regard to its effect upon previous acts, or upon other officials.

For three years past this practice was simplified in this manner: Senator Tweed insisted upon passing such acts (drawn by Chamberlain, afterward Park Commissioner, Sweeny) as were convenient or necessary for Supervisor Tweed, and profitable to Street Commissioner Tweed and Superintendent of Public Works Tweed, and his friends of the Americus Club, and thus every act of legislation affecting the City encouraged the waste of the City money upon sinecure officials, while the real workers, who labored hard in doing the official business, received but a pittance.

As an instance, you may remember that Tweed himself and some of his favorites, received over one hundred thousand dollars as deputies to Henry Starkweather, Collector of Assessments, when they never collected one dollar, or even visited his office, when the real collectors, the clerks in the office, received barely enough to keep them from starving.

It was the same system in every Department, and the industrious underlings who did the work, at the expense of mind and body, received only a small salary.

You have shown yourself so familiar with the machinery of the Tammany Ring, and have so nobly fought for reform and gained the victory, that any more examples need not be given.

Now, what will remedy these abuses, and how can we provide for an honest and economical administration of the City Government?

Mr. D. B. Eaton's plan has many points of great merit, but is too complicated and theoretical to carry out in practice.

A charter for this City should be simple and plain, easily understood, and carried out with facility, repealing all previous charters and acts amending the same, which are inconsistent with such charter.

The charter of September, 1830, called the charter of 1830, contained only twenty-four short sections, and was enacted by such men as P. A. Jay, Stephen Allen, P. Hone, John Hone, John Duer, G. C. Verplanck, Samuel Alley, Dudley Selden, Benjamin De Witt, P. S. Townsend, and others.

James R. Whiting, who did not sign it, lived to tell me, within a year, that it was the best charter that New-York ever had.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1872. SEPTIMIUS.

### Another Plea for Free Banking.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your editorial of this morning on "Free Banking," and previous articles and communications on the same subject matter, introduce a theme for earnest consideration, second to none, before the country.

The Newark *Courier* has the following statistical article, with authorities given from our own national official sources:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National bank notes, October, 1872, report of Controller of Currency, p. 6 | | $342,583,470 |
| Gold, bonds and other specie currency, report of Secretary of Treasury, p. 58 | | 33,305,390 |
| Legal tenders or greenbacks, report of Secretary of Treasury, p. 56 | | 357,500,600 |
| Fractional currency, report of Secretary of Treasury, p. 56 | | 40,855,835 |
| Aggregate currency | | $773,035,695 |
| *Deduct reserve, Controller's report, p. 62, redemption cities | $112,322,026 | |
| Deduct reserve, Controller's report, p. 62, States and Territories | 97,795,879 | 209,317,632 |
| Available currency | | $563,[illegible] |
| Our population in 1870 was | 38,558,371 | |
| Doubling in thirty years, we add 1-10 for three years to bring to 1873 | 3,855,837 | |
| Estimated population 1873 | | 42,414,208 |
| Divide the currency by the population and have— | | |
| Gross currency per person | | $18 22 |
| Available currency per person | | 13 30 |
| England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1868 had Controller's report, p. 8 | | 19 48 |
| France in 1868 had Controller's report, p. 8 | | 25 46 |
| The bank-note currency is divided thus, Controller's report, p. 13— | | |
| New-England, per head | | 31 18 |
| Middle States, per head | | 12 39 |
| South and South-western States, per head | | 3 30 |
| Western States, per head | | 7 11 |
| United States, per head | | 9 18 |

As the Pacific States are mostly specie, I omit them.

As the aggregate currency is about double the bank issues, the gross currency per head is about, New-England, $62 30; Middle States, $25 60; South and South-west, $5 96; Western, $14 22.

Of the New-England States the largest supply of bank issues is in Rhode Island, which has $36 73 per head; say total $73 46. Of the Middle States, New-York, $14 08 per head; say total $28 16. Southern and South-western, Louisiana has $5 67; say total $12 14. Of Western, Ohio has $9 08; say total $18 06.

From which I conclude: First, as compared with Great Britain and France, we have not half the currency we need as a nation; and secondly, that the miserable pittance doled out to us is most unfairly apportioned.

While your remarks are startling, though true, as to the dreadful pressure of the last three months upon the commercial classes of New-York, in how much more emphatic a manner might you have adverted to the distresses of the West, whose supply of currency, as per the above table, is but a fraction of ours, while their requirements are much greater.

The great difference between the prices paid to the Western producer and those paid by the Eastern consumer is, no doubt, caused by the enormous rates of freight, which, in their turn, are caused by inadequate freight facilities.

The President sees this, and proposes Government construction of new and larger outlets, but how much more simply, naturally and cheaply such facilities would be created by the people themselves if they had a free banking system.

* The above reserve is noted for Oct. 3, and is the lowest on the list—the amounts varying from that to the highest, say June 10, 1871, that being:

| | |
|---|---|
| States and Territories | $101,706,605 |
| Redemption cities | 159,693,896 |
| Total reserve June 10, 1871 | $261,400,501 |

OLD MERCHANT.

### The Russian Army and Navy for the Approaching Year.

An Imperial ukase has just been published at St. Petersburg, ordering a levy of recruits to complete the establishment of the Russian army and fleet for the year 1873. The proportion of recruits to the population in the Empire and the Kingdom of Poland is to be six per thousand, except among the Carelians in the Governments of Archangelsk and Olonetz, where it is to be four per thousand. An additional levy of one in five hundred is to be made in the Lithuanian and other south-western Governments, to supply the arrears in the recruiting of former years in those provinces. The levy is to begin on the 27th of January, and to terminate on the 27th of February. The special exemptions hitherto allowed to postilions, carpenters, smiths, &c., in the Baltic provinces are abolished, and the levy in those provinces is to be carried out under the same regulations as those which are applied to the rest of the Empire. In the Kingdom of Poland, too, Jews who have adopted the Christian religion, persons employed in mines belonging to the Government or to private proprietors, engineers, architects, surveyors, sculptors, painters, and the actors of the Warsaw Theatre, who have hitherto been exempted from military service, are no longer to enjoy their privileges. Substitutes will not be accepted, but exemptions may be purchased on payment of 800 silver roubles to the State.

# EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

## ASSYRIA.

### What is Known of the Country—By the Decipherer of the Chaldean Story of the Flood.

*From the London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 16.*

The following paper on the subject of the monumental records hitherto obtained in Mesopotamia, from the pen of Mr. George Smith—the decipherer of the now world-famous "eleventh tablet," which contains the Chaldean Story of the Flood—will be read with much interest at the present moment:

The subject of Assyrian discovery is so wide, and the results are so numerous and important, that it would be impossible to dispose of the whole question even in a dozen articles. Instead of wandering over the large range of Assyrian literature, I will therefore take, to illustrate the theme, some of the main results as regards history. Considerations of space prevent my entering into details as to the discoverers themselves and the methods by which they arrived at these facts. It must suffice to say that all Assyrian scholars have had their share in the work. The earliest date yet verified is that of the conquest of Babylonia by Kudur-nanhundi, the Elamite, B. C. 2280, more than 4,000 years ago. Kudur-nanhundi carried off from Babylonia an image of the goddess Nana, much venerated by the Babylonians. This captive goddess was set up in the City of Shushan, and remained there 1,635 years, when it was retaken by the Assyrians, and restored to its place.

From the twenty-third to the sixteenth century B. C., or from about 4,000 to 3,400 years ago, the Babylonian inscriptions supply us with the names of many monarchs who ruled in the Euphrates Valley. These monarchs built great cities, excavated canals, and reared magnificent temples, the ruins of which exist to this day. Want of the records of the period prevents us from knowing their exact chronology, or even the succession of their names; but, in some few cases, their inscriptions have come down to us, and prove of remarkable interest.

One of the most famous of these monarchs was Sargon I. Of him the inscriptions tell an extraordinary tale. He is said to have been of royal descent; his mother gave birth to him in obscurity, placed him in an ark of rushes daubed with bitumen, and exposed him on the River Euphrates, as Jochebed did the infant Moses on the Nile. Sargon was rescued by a man named Akki, who brought the child up as his son. He afterward became a husbandman, and by good fortune rose to be King. During his reign Sargon engaged in extensive wars, and carried the Babylonian arms from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf. Another renowned warrior and builder was Hammurabi, who founded the greatness of the City of Babylon. Before Greece and Rome were thought of, and while most of the peoples of antiquity had not emerged into national life, the first Babylonian Empire had already become old, its power had decayed, and its dominion was fast passing into the hands of the younger and more vigorous kingdom of Assyria, then rapidly rising at the side of it. The history of the early Assyrian monarchs, so far as it is known from the inscriptions, shows them warring against their neighbors on every side, and gradually welding together a nation destined to overshadow the Eastern world.

One of the greatest of these early Kings was Tiglath Pileser I., who reigned B. C. 1120, a few years after the Trojan war. Tiglath Pileser claims to have conquered sixty Kings during the first five years of his reign, and in the intervals he found time to engage in hunting expeditions and to slaughter many lions, wild oxen, leopards, and other fierce animals. Wild oxen he hunted on the slopes of Lebanon, and he killed a porpoise in the Mediterranean. At home he reared the great tower of the City of Assur, which is marked by the ruins of Kalah Sherghat. One disaster, nevertheless, marks the reign of this prosperous monarch; he was defeated by the Babylonians who captured the Assyrian City of Ekali. Tiglath Pileser, however, next year avenged this defeat, and ravaged a large part of Babylonia. In those days the two great Powers—one on the banks of the Nile, the other on the banks of the Tigris—established what are called in political language "friendly relations," and the King of Egypt sent to Tiglath Pileser the present of a crocodile. Passing over the history of many monarchs, including Assur-nasir-pal, called "the great conqueror"—so many of whose memorials are in the British Museum—we arrive at the time of Shalmaneser II., who reigned 860 years before the Christian era. The exploits of this monarch are recorded on the famous black obelisk and the monolith from Kurkh, both of which are in the British Museum. This King, in the sixth year of his reign, invaded Syria, at the time when Ben Hadad, so well known to us from the Bible, was on the throne at Damascus. Shalmaneser entered Hamath, and on the banks of the River Orontes fought a battle with Ben Hadad, who was assisted by several other monarchs; among these, by Baasha, King of Ammon, and Ahab, King of Israel. The text of the Book of Kings relates the story of the illness of Ben Hadad, and his murder by his servant Hazael, who then usurped his throne. After the accession of Hazael, Shalmaneser again invaded Syria, and defeated Hazael at Saenir, in the mountains of Lebanon, with heavy loss. Hazael fled from the battle, pursued by his victorious foe, and was besieged in his capital, Damascus. The Assyrian monarch, unable to take the city, ravaged the district of Haran, and marched to the sea-coast. Here Jehu, who now occupied the throne of Israel, and the Kings of Tyre and Zidon, gave him tribute. Toward the close of this monarch's reign, his son Assurdanipal, impatient to grasp the crown, raised a revolt against his father. Nineveh, the new capital, Assur, the old capital, and twenty-five other leading cities of Assyria, joined the rebellion, which was ultimately put down by Samsi-pul, another son of Shalmaneser.

Tiglath Pileser II., who reigned B. C. 745, is well known to us from the Biblical story. His memorials, although very imperfect, are, perhaps, the most important in the Assyrian series. Tiglath Pileser was not of royal descent, and he ascended the throne during a popular revolution. He defeated the Armenians and many other nations, and conquered the people of Hamath, who had revolted, and allied themselves with Azariah, the warlike King of Judah. To Tiglath Pileser Menahem, King of Israel, gave tribute. This Assyrian monarch pushed his conquests as far as Egypt, and engaged in war with a Queen of the Arabs, named Samsi. In the time of Tiglath Pileser large portions of Syria were incorporated into the Assyrian dominions, and many of the Israelites were carried captive to those regions. Toward the close of his annals, Tiglath Pileser mentions the murder of Pekah, King of Israel, and the accession of Hosea. After the death of Shalmaneser, the successor of Tiglath Pileser, Sargon, who is mentioned by the Prophet Isaiah, ascended the throne B. C. 722. Sargon captured the City of Samaria, and carried the ten tribes of Israel into captivity. He also defeated the famous Ethiopian, Sabaco, mentioned by Herodotus, and took the City of Ashdod, as related in the twentieth chapter of Isaiah. Another exploit of Sargon was the conquest of Merodach Baladan, the the Babylonian monarch who sent an embassy to Hezekiah. Sargon built the City of Dur-Largina, from which many of the sculptures in the Louvre come.

Sennacherib, son of Sargon, is perhaps the best known by stone and tablet of all the Assyrian monarchs. He began to reign B. C. 705, and his annals, carved on the great winged bulls which adorned the entrance of his palace, record the various incidents of his campaign in Palestine; the submission and tribute of Hezekiah, King of Judah; the defeat of Pharaoh and the King of Ethiopia, and numerous other matters. One of the most splendid palaces in Nineveh was built during his reign. The sculptured halls of this edifice were adorned on either side with scenes from the wars and triumphs of the monarch, and representations of the architectural works of his reign. Sennacherib was the contemporary of Isaiah, the most sublime of the Hebrew prophets and writers; and some of the finest passages of Isaiah's writings were directed against this Assyrian monarch, when Sennacherib's host came up against Jerusalem. Of the overthrow of this great ruler, the inscriptions give no information, and we learn very little with respect to his tragical death. Sennacherib was murdered by two of his own sons while worshiping in the temple at Nineveh. The civil war which commenced on his death ended at length in the triumph of Esarhaddon, a younger son of that monarch, who entered Nineveh in the early part of the year B. C. 680, and was crowned King of Assyria. To Esarhaddon tribute was paid by Manasseh, King of Judah. Esarhaddon destroyed the City of Zidon, the great emporium of Eastern trade, and he extended his power over to the Island of Cyprus, ten kings of which submitted to him. Later in his reign he attacked Tirhakah, the Ethiopian, and drove that monarch out of Egypt, which country he now added to the Assyrian dominions. Esarhaddon is also famous for his expedition into Arabia. The arid deserts of Arabia have formed a barrier through which few of the conquerors of antiquity ever ventured to pass, so that this campaign of Esarhaddon has few parallels in history.

Esarhaddon avoided any strife at his death by himself crowning his son Assurbanipal, celebrated as the Sardanapalus of the Greeks. The pride and pomp of Sardanapalus, and the luxury of his court have been described by many writers. The inscriptions and sculptures of this epoch bear out those descriptions in all respects save one—for the King himself was not the effeminate monarch the Greeks describe him, but a warrior and hunter whose deeds rival those of his long line of predecessors. In the time of Sardanapalus reigned Gyges, King of Lydia. The romantic story of Gyges and the wife of Candaules forms almost the opening passage of the history of Herodotus; and some of his statements regarding Lydian history are well confirmed by the Assyrian inscriptions. Sardanapalus tells us that Gyges was warned by Assur, the national deity of the Assyrians, to submit to the King of Assyria, and thereupon he sent an embassy to Nineveh, and presented to Sardanapalus, along with his tribute, two Cimmerian chiefs, captured in battle. Sardanapalus engaged in wars in Egypt; he defeated Tirhakah, who had again invaded that country, and he restored the twenty Kings of Egypt who had been set up by his father. The annals of Sardanapalus also record the successful revolt of Psammetichus, who conquered the other petty Kings of Egypt, and freed the country from the Assyrian yoke. The palace of Sardanapalus, at Nineveh, was adorned with slabs on which were depicted the wars and hunting expeditions of the King. Some of these are executed with great spirit and finish, and are the finest Assyrian sculptures which have yet been discovered.

The inscriptions are too imperfect to give us any information as to the closing scenes of the Assyrian Empire; but we know that the Babylonian power there revived after its long period of depression, and under Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar arose to almost universal dominion. The history of Nebuchadnezzar, the destroyer of Jerusalem, the rebuilder of Babylon, has not been recovered; and the inscriptions of his reign which have been found relate exclusively to his architectural works. The palace which Nebuchadnezzar built at Babylon has for centuries formed a quarry of building materials for the people of the district. Various other inscriptions have been discovered relating to the histories of Nabonidus, Belshazzar, Cyrus, Darius, and many other monarchs; but, in spite of the great accessions to our knowledge derived from the cuneiform inscriptions, there are still long blanks in the history, and many important questions pressing for that solution which a search in the rich dust of the Mesopotamian mounds would no doubt furnish.

## EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

### The Livingstone and "Challenger" Parties—An Interesting Programme.

The London *Times* reports as below the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Dec. 10, in the theatre of the London University. The chair was occupied by Mr. Francis Galton. The Chairman said that since the Society held its last meeting numerous geographical events had occurred. Before alluding to those events he felt bound to allude to two great losses the Society had sustained. The first was in the death of Mrs. Somerville, who died a few days since at Naples. He need scarcely say that Mrs. Somerville was full of geographical enthusiasm to the last, and he might mention that almost in the last week of her life her text-book on physical geography had been accepted in many, if not in most, of the colleges of India as a book of instruction. The other loss to which he referred came more immediately home to them all—he alluded to the death of Sir Donald McLeod, who was a regular attendant at all their meetings. That eminent Indian administrator died, as they were aware, only a few days since, from the result of his lamentable accident, and he was sure they all deplored his loss. The geographical facts they had to record were numerous. He believed he might say that this very night Sir Bartle Frere would land in Alexandria with his party, on his way to Zanzibar. Lieut. Grandy was at that moment off the coast of Africa, and on or about the 15th of this month would land in Sierra Leone, and make the first step in his onward journey, the result of which was looked forward to with such interest. He might add that the Admiralty, the Colonial Office, and the Portuguese authorities had given the expedition the most valuable assistance, particularly by letters to Consuls requesting them to assist the object of the expedition in every way in their power. He had also great satisfaction in announcing that various astronomical observations made by Dr. Livingstone had safely reached the hands of Sir Thomas Maclear at the Cape. Sir Thomas Maclear, as they probably knew, was for many years Astronomer Royal at the Cape, and had lately retired on account of old age. It was he who had received all the previous astronomical observations made by Dr. Livingstone. His son, who was second in command of Her Majesty's ship Challenger, had received from his father a letter, dated the 19th of September last, of which he would read an abstract. It was as follows: "I have had a long letter from Livingstone, and a long list of astronomical observations, to be reduced for his geographical positions of interest. The reduction of these will occupy three or four months." He had also to announce that two most important Australian expeditions were about to depart for two stations of the line of telegraph, and they had every hope that a large part of Western Australia would be explored. The next topic to which he had to allude was the departure of Her Majesty's ship Challenger, and the mission with which she was intrusted. The Challenger was a steam-ship—a large corvette—and had been fully and carefully equipped by the Government, at the instance mainly of the Royal Society. The object of the voyage of the Challenger chiefly related to natural history, but it also included the determination of currents and all that which he might call sub-oceanic geography. She took her departure, he believed, on Saturday last from Sheerness before the occurrence of the storm which broke over the Channel, and as they would be glad to hear the last news concerning her, he would call upon Admiral Richards, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, who was acquainted with all the details of the expedition, to address them on the subject. Admiral Richards said the Challenger was a vessel fitted out to make a voyage of discovery and scientific research. She had not yet left England, but would do so in a day or two, and would before her return make, as was intended a voyage round the world. In these days of rapid communication, the mere fact of the voyage being round the world was not much to speak of, but this was something more than a common voyage. One great object of the expedition was to investigate those mysterious regions which lie beneath the surface of the sea. In that respect the voyage of the Challenger would be different from any other that had ever been undertaken, either by this or any other country. Twelve months would possibly be occupied in investigation in the Atlantic ocean, and the ship would then, he believed, go down to that great ice-barrier at the edge of the Antarctic Continent, and endeavor to abstract the secrets which lie hidden there. It would afterward proceed to Australia and New-Zealand, and then to the Coral Sea, and to regions he scarcely remembered himself. Subsequently, the expedition would go to Japan, the North Pacific Ocean, North-west America, and the South Pacific. Of course they might reasonably look for great results from the voyage, because, as he had said, it was like no other voyage which had been undertaken. It was a remarkable coincidence that it was just 100 years since Capt. Cook set out on his memorable voyage round the world. That was a great event in those days, but in these more enlightened times the fitting out and departure of the Challenger attracted very little attention, indeed. Had it not been for the *Times* the public would have known little or nothing of the matter. He hoped the Challenger would return to our shores in about three years, and he trusted the result of the voyage would be such as to justify the expectations which had been raised respecting it. The expedition was one which reflected great credit on the Government and on all concerned in it. A paper by Mr. R. Crawford, in reference to the projected railway over the Andes from the Argentine Republic, was then read. A discussion followed and the meeting adjourned.

## HUNGARY.

### The New Ministry—A Review of Men and Parties.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 16.*

The appointment of M. Szlavy as President of the Hungarian Ministry in the place of Count Lonyay has, for the present, put an end to the crisis at Pesth; but parties in Hungary are so unsettled just now that it is generally believed the new cabinet is only a provisional one. So long as Count Andrassy was at the head of affairs, his high and unsullied reputation as a patriot, his tact as a parliamentary leader, which gained him the respect and good will of his political opponents, and his intimate relations with all the more prominent members of the Deák party enabled him so to manage matters that, although very little was done in the way of legislative reform, the debates were conducted with a calmness and moderation very seldom to be met with in the turbulent representative assemblies on the other side of the Leitha. All this, however, was altered when Count Lonyay assumed the Premiership in November of last year. The Deák party were very much opposed to this appointment, and, after much negotiation, they only consented to accept Count Lonyay as Premier on the condition that the other members of the Cabinet should retain their portfolios. The Count thus entered office with a parliamentary majority secretly unfavorable to him, and with Ministers who had been forced upon him by that majority as if to watch his conduct. The natural consequence was that the Premier became more and more mistrustful of his colleagues in the Cabinet, while the Deák party, who, when Count Andrassy required their services, had always come forward as one man to support him, could no longer be depended upon by the Government. The situation was rendered still more difficult by a certain acerbity of temper in Count Lonyay, which was equally offensive to his supporters and his opponents, and at last made him the most unpopular man in the House. How completely he was abandoned by his own colleagues was shown by the fact that, although they all resigned in consequence of the scandalous imputations made on his character by M. Csernatony, they resumed their posts directly M. Szlavy (who, as Minister of Commerce, had also resigned) was made Premier.

Though Count Lonyay himself has been dismissed, the evil results of his elevation to the Premiership are not so easily to be got rid of. During the last twelvemonth there has been a sort of anarchy in the Cabinet, the Premier and his colleagues always pulling different ways, and this state of things has been repeated in the ranks of the Deák party, some supporting the Premier, others opposing him, and others again taking an independent line of their own. The ties of party discipline have thus become loosened; and as in the Deák party there have always been many conflicting political elements, only united by excellent organization and a common desire to maintain the existing arrangement between Austria and Hungary, it would be very difficult to restore the unanimity which prevailed under Count Andrassy—especially as the new Premier, M. Szlavy, though universally esteemed and liked, has still his reputation to make as a statesman. Moreover, it is generally admitted in Hungary that the Deák party is now "played out." For the last six years it has commanded such a majority in the Chamber that it practically had the Government in its own hands; yet owing probably to the heterogeneousness of the elements of which the party is composed, no progress has been made in removing the financial and political difficulties of the country. The Slavonic and Roumanian populations are more discontented than ever, the state of the public treasury is far from satisfactory, and commerce is almost at a standstill. The responsibility for these evils is naturally thrown on the Deák party, and, indeed, there are symptoms that the party itself feels that its day is over, for several of its members are already seceding to other sides of the House. All this points to a very short tenure of existence for the Szlavy Cabinet, and the chances in favor of a Conservative Ministry under the able and popular Baron Sennyey seem to be daily increasing.

## ALFRED TENNYSON.

### The English Poet Laureate and His Love of Retirement.

The excerpt following is part of an article on Mr. Tennyson, printed in the London *Standard* of Dec. 9: "Nature," runs the article in question, "rejoices in contrasts, and criticism imitates her example; and a better foil to the Man of Letters, whose genius and disposition were last the subject of our consideration, could scarcely be found than in the living poet whose name heads this paper. Mr. Disraeli has been only in part a man of letters. Mr. Tennyson has been nothing else; and his case, if in consequence of less personal and dramatic interest, is withal more rare, and therefore at least equally worthy of our contemplation. It would scarcely be possible adequately and rightly to describe Mr. Tennyson's disposition and practice than by saying that he has positively shrunk from active life and from the public ken. 'The many-headed beast must know,' he observes scornfully in 'In Memoriam,' but the many-headed beast knows very little about him, and he has taken good care that very little shall be known. The world generally knows him by his poems and his portrait, and that is about all. His lofty lament for the male friend of his youth, though much bought and somewhat read, must necessarily be *caviare* even to his own multitude, and is not associated with that kind of romantic sentiment which is best understood by the crowd. We are not aware that many—if, indeed, any—have cared to inquire, 'Who was Amy?' though truly there are in poetical literature fewer pieces of seemingly personal confession more exquisite, or better calculated to excite vulgar curiosity than 'Locksley Hall.' But Mr. Tennyson has dwelt sedulously remote from the general eye, and 'out of sight, out of mind,' is always true in respect of the gaping many. Mr. Tennyson has been singularly fortunate in succeeding in this desire to escape observation, and his success has lent to his career, in our opinion, a dignity and an honorable privacy, which, in an age of people plotting for notoriety, and 'making a racket,' have much distinguished him. Mr. Tennyson has never 'fetched and carried sing-song up and down,' or made clubs, coteries, or drawing-rooms subservient to a low itch for popularity. There exists in this metropolis a number of singing gentlemen who pass their lives in praising each other in order to push themselves; and one ambitious bard who, while he lived abroad, could obtain little or no recognition in England, has, by coming to London, and industriously working the social and critical wires which jerk a man during life into prominence, reached, we must suppose, the summit of his desires. To all such unworthy work Mr. Tennyson has been a stranger. He says, very beautifully and very justly, that Wordsworth uttered nothing base. He himself has done nothing base. Whether or no the fame he at present enjoys be greater than time will ultimately allot him, such as it is he has honestly won it. He waited for it with noble patience; and if, when it came, it came in an exaggerated form—as is so often the case in this country—he has had nothing to do with the exaggeration. Though necessarily it cannot be said of him, as Laureate, that he has always been 'singing songs unbidden,' he has certainly remained 'like a poet hidden.' The world, however, does not like what it regards as its very proper privilege to be denied it, preferring, where a famous man is concerned, as Dickens has amusingly described of himself, to 'come upstairs and see, and bring its brothers;' and gossip, accordingly, has circulated some ill-natured stories at the expense of what is called Mr. Tennyson's excessive reserve. They will find no currency here. The only anecdote which we may repeat, since it is not ill-natured, is the following. A well-known Prince of the House of Brunswick, naturally familiar with Mr. Tennyson's shrinking habits, yet anxious to pay his respects to the poet, in the neighborhood of whose home in the Isle of Wight he found himself, made a call unaccompanied and strictly incognito. A page came to the door. 'Whom shall I say?' 'The Prince of Wales,' was the reply. Whereupon the page, performing a gesture somewhat similar to one lately described by Mr. Tennyson as performed by Lynette, in other words, putting his dexter thumb to a nose 'tip-tilted like the petal of a flower,' playfully observed, 'Ha, yes; Prince of Wales! We know a trick worth two of that,' and slammed the poet's door in his Royal Highness' face. We believe he is the only living Englishman of notoriety whose talent for privacy no American has ever baffled. We may possibly have seemed to dwell somewhat over long upon this one particular trait of the poet's character; but if we have done so, it is because we believe that it is closely allied with his genius, and affords a key to one of the leading idiosyncrasies in his writings. It is perfectly intelligible that a true poet should entertain—we must be pardoned for saying it—something very like loathing for the profane crowd, when even such a Court worldling as Horace experienced it in his better moments. But Mr. Tennyson's feeling on the subject is something deeper than and different from the natural poetic aversion to constant society and to assemblages of people. It includes an actual shrinking from active life and public affairs of all sorts; and if we consider a moment, we shall see that in poets of the higher sort this is rarely if ever found. Not to cite instances from antiquity, though they would all fortify our argument, even the silent and self-communing Dante went on many embassies, and mixed himself with the affairs of Florence with sufficient earnestness to get himself banished. Petrarch was even more busy, and Tasso's hard fate could never have overtaken one who dwelt apart. To speak of English poets, both Spencer and Chaucer occupied public posts; Shakespeare kept a theatre; Milton was one of the political pillars of an ephemeral Republic; Shelley tried to revolutionize Ireland, and Byron did revolutionize Greece. In France poor Lamartine performed a feat worthy of Apollo himself when he propitiated an infuriated Parisian mob; while M. Victor Hugo has been a member of Parliament more than once, and would fain be a member of Parliament again. All these men loved solitude and hated society with true poet's instinct; but they did not shrink from action and become mere nightingales, ululating amid secluded woodlands. That is precisely what Mr. Tennyson has done in obedience to an exceptional disposition, and the consequence is to be seen in every page of his writings. He is a student, both by nature and by habit, and has at once the excellence, but still more the defects, of his leading quality."

## EUROPEAN NOTES.

Lady Doughty's dying deposition was taken at Tichborne-house on Saturday night, Dec. 7, by Mr. C. Bowen, junior counsel to the Treasury, in the presence of Hon. C. Dutton, a County Magistrate for Hampshire. Mr. Serjeant Sleigh and Mr. Horace Browne, counsel for the claimant, attended and cross-examined her ladyship for upward of three hours, the proceedings altogether lasting from 8 o'clock till after midnight. Hon. Capt. Arundel, Dr. Teggart, of London, Dr. Butler, of Winchester, and the solicitors instructing counsel on either side were also in attendance.

A dispatch from Brussels to the London *Daily Telegraph* dated Dec. 10 says: "A great sensation has been produced in the Stock Exchange in this city by the stoppage of payments on the part of the Union Bank, of which Messrs. Jacobs Brothers were the controllers. The liabilities of the firm are valued at 71,000,000 francs, or £2,840,000; the assets are unknown. The creditors of the bank will meet on the 8th of January. A call of 500 francs has been made on the shares. Two persons engaged on the management of the bank at Antwerp have been taken into custody. The Union Bank was an establishment owing its origin to the economical ambitions of the Clerical party, and in its coffers the Pontifical Nuncio here had deposited 'Peter's pence' to the amount of 1,000,000 of francs. (£40,000.) The discount operations of the suspended bank are being carried forward by a joint committee of the other financial establishments in the city."

The *Swiss Times* mentions that the weather in Switzerland continues unusually mild for the season of the year. Since the 22d of November the thermometer in Geneva had ranged from 49° to 60° Fahrenheit, and in some parts of Switzerland the weather appeared to be even milder than there. Thus in the cantons of Thurgau and Saint Gall, the violet, rose, jasmin, and cherry were to be seen in full bloom. At Schwarzenegg, in the canton Berne, ripe raspberries were gathered on the 30th ultimo, and on the 28th a magnificent purple rose was plucked at Schonenberg, in the canton Zurich. On Dec. 2 sheet-lightning was observed at the latter place, as well as in other parts of Switzerland, and in several places it was accompanied by thunder.

The London papers report that, on Dec. 8, Sergt. Bates was among Mr. Spurgeon's auditors at the Tabernacle, and at the conclusion of the forenoon service the Sergeant, by request of the preacher, met him in the study. Mr. Spurgeon there presented the Sergeant with a copy of each of his two works, *Morning by Morning* and *Evening by Evening*. Mr. Bates warmly pressed the reverend gentleman to visit the United States, and assured him that no European clergyman could expect heartier welcome there from all classes than Mr. Spurgeon. "The reverend gentleman, who seemed much moved by the warmth with which the Sergeant preferred his request, regretted that he could not promise to visit the States, as his work in London was more than he could accomplish, and pleasantly remarked with regard to this invitation to visit the New World, that while Alexander sighed for two worlds to conquer, he, Mr. Spurgeon, had quite enough on hand in trying to conquer one."

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

New-Year's Day has been, as usual, observed as a close holiday in financial and commercial circles, and no business has been transacted in any line, in a wholesale way.

The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company (Bleecker-street) pays interest on deposits at the rate of *Six ₰ cent.* per annum.

The Second National Bank announces a Dividend of *Five ₰ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad Company will pay its January coupons at the office of Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co.

The State of Iowa will redeem its coupons due 1st of January at the office of its agents, Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co.

The Jan. 1 Coupons on the Jacksonville North-western, and South-eastern Railway Company's First Mortgage 7 ₰ cent. Bonds will be paid in gold coin at the banking-house of Gibson, Casanova & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place.

The Land Grant Coupons of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, maturing Jan. 1 proximo, will be payable on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The Coupons of the City of Portsmouth, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid by the National Currency Bank, No. 92 Broadway.

The Gold Coupons of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid by Messrs. Howes & Macy.

The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.

Interest at the rate of Seven ₰ cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders of the Southern Railway Security Company on the 20th day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.

The Seven ₰ cent. Gold Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Quicksilver Mining Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Jameson, Smith & Cotting.

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company, as fiscal agents for the State of Florida, give notice that on and after the 1st of January, 1873, they are prepared to pay the coupons maturing on that date on the Florida 8 ₰ cent. State Bonds, numbered from 1 to 3,776, inclusive, (excepting the coupons on Bonds numbered 442 and 1,736, which have been lost unnegotiated.)

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, during the month of December, was as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nov. 30, 1872—by balance | | $83,354,106 09 |
| Receipts during the month— | | |
| On account of Customs | $6,951,774 85 | |
| Gold notes | 6,783,000 00 | |
| Internal Revenue | 149,614 78 | |
| Act June 8, 1872, certificates | 1,790,000 00 | |
| Post-office Department | 114,863 39 | |
| Transfers | 9,901,639 87 | |
| Patent fees | 2,316 00 | |
| Miscellaneous | 4,956,024 50 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 3,283,804 40 | |
| Assay Office | 421,277 53 | |
| On account of interest accounts, viz.: | | |
| In coin | 2,056,208 76— | 42,418,359 07 |
| Total | | $110,767,965 16 |
| Payments— | | |
| Treasury drafts | $21,990,609 22 | |
| Post-office drafts | 524,022 97 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 8,055,878 27 | |
| Assay Office | 599,536 64 | |
| Interest accounts, viz.: | | |
| In coin | 8,980,314 84 | |
| In currency | 1,120,320 40— | $41,225,682 34 |
| Balance | | 69,542,282 82 |
| Balance to Cr. Treasurer | | |
| United States | $52,502,523 96 | |
| Disbursing accounts | 15,661,858 74 | |
| Assay Office | 1,377,900 12— | $69,542,282 82 |
| Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1871 | | 8,394,332 56 |
| Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1872 | | 6,951,774 85 |
| Receipts for Customs in the month of December, 1872—Decrease | | 1,442,557 71 |

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1872:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits of Gold: | | |
| Foreign Coins | $13,000 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 29,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion | 350,000 00 | |
| Jeweler's Bars | 60,000 00— | $452,000 00 |
| Deposits of Silver, including Purchases: | | |
| Jeweler's Bars | $10,000 00 | |
| Foreign Coins | 50,000 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 20,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold) | 6,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (Redeposits) | 84,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (Lake Superior) | 75,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, Nebraska | 50,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, Colorado | 45,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, Montana | 7,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, Utah | 127,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, Nevada | 180,000 00— | $650,000 00 |
| Total Deposits | | $1,102,000 00 |
| Amount payable in Bars | | 600,000 00 |
| Amount payable in Coins | | 502,000 00 |
| Gold Bars stamped | | 668,131 41 |
| Silver Bars stamped | | 301,676 88 |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage, Gold | 137,630 72 | |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage, silver | 189,719 73— | 327,350 45 |

By our advertising columns it will be noticed that Muller, Mekins & Co. sell, at 12½ o'clock, Jan. 4, 839 shares of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's stock to the highest bidder.


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873. }

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89 to 89½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ WE OFFER THE BALANCE OF THE First Mortgage (only $16,000 per mile) Eight Per Cent. Gold Quarterly Coupon Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana. This road is finished and equipped, and already does a large business in the transportation of block coal.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TO GUARDIANS AND EXECUTORS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—Capital, $1,000,000—are offering First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, guaranteed by themselves, at par and accrued interest. Every Bond is secured by Real Estate of double value, appraised under the most rigid rules, and approved by the following Executive Committee: ROBERT LENOX KENEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, JOHN D. MAXWELL, CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL WILLETS, EUGENE KELLY, PETER MCMARTIN, WM. REMSEN, and HENRY P. HAVEN.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, }
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1872. }

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Company, in Boston, and at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE 6S,
Fifteen years to run.
Principal and interest in gold.
For sale by GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.


## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873.

Beeves were not quoted on this forenoon. Milch Cows were firm on yesterday's prices, from $40@$65. Veals not quoted. Sheep sold in large lots on yesterday afternoon, in anticipation of today being a holiday. A few lots were sold on this forenoon; prices ranged from 5⅛c.@8¾c. ₰ lb. Trade in Hogs was active on this forenoon. Live Hogs sold from 4⅛c.@4¾c., ₰ lb. City-dressed, from 5½c.@6⅛c., ₰ lb., with light Pigs at 6¾c., ₰ lb. Western-dressed, from 5c.@5⅝c., ₰ lb.; quality fair for heavy Hogs.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 421 Sheep, weight 29,220 lbs., at 6½c., ₰ lb.; 191 Sheep, weight 15,280 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb. T. H. Reid sold 3 cars of Hogs, average weight 260 lbs., ₰ head, at 4¾c., ₰ lb.; 1 car of Hogs, average 224 lbs., ₰ head, at $4 56¼ ₰ cwt.; 1 car of Hogs, average weight 190 lbs., at $4 62½ ₰ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume and Elliot sold 101 Sheep, weight 7,550 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 1,590 lbs., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 13,870 lbs., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight 5,500 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₰ lb.; 219 Sheep, weight 17,730 lbs., at 7¼c. ₰ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 14,310 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 147 Sheep, weight 16,110 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 108 Sheep, weight 7,840 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; T. McCabe sold 10 Cows from $40@$65 ₰ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 30, 1872—340 head horned Cattle, 1,970 Sheep, 69 Calves, 8,032 Hogs, 4 Horses, all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Fortieth-street Hog Yards—2,711 Hogs, 802 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards—1,897 Sheep, 32 Veals, 68 Cows, 13 Bulls.

## THE FALLEN WAREHOUSE.

### Inspection of the Building by Officials—Why the Walls Would Not Stand.

The downfall of Meyer's wall-paper warehouse, near the corner of Union and Van Brunt streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, has awakened the attention of the authorities to the flimsy and insecure manner in which many buildings are put up. This was a four-story brick building erected last Summer. The foundation was laid on piles, and the structure itself seems to have been but little better than a mere shell. A large number of male and female employes work during the day in the rear attachment of the establishment, so that had the disaster occurred during working hours, the chances are that but few, if any, would have escaped injury. There were fourteen horses in Smith & Jewel's stables, adjoining the warehouse. These were all taken out alive yesterday morning at a late hour, but some of them will die from the injuries received.

Fire Commissioner Phraner and Fire-Marshal Keady made an inspection of Meyer's building yesterday. Their investigation revealed a criminal recklessness on the part of the builders in the manner of constructing the walls. The house towered up five stories, with only twelve-inch walls above the first story, and these walls were, as the officers declare, built without a particle of mortar except in the outside tier of brick, and without headers in some parts, and the brick were of the poorest quality. Besides this, the interior was supported by six-inch iron columns, fifteen feet apart, above the first floor, and eight-inch columns below. When the building fell these columns snapped like pipe-stems. It is not known, however, whether the breaking of the columns was the cause or result of the fall of the building. The girders resting on the columns were simply four 12x3-inch spruce joists spiked together. They had previously settled, so as to require wedges to be driven under the bases of the columns. The owners say that the building was regularly inspected by the official Inspector of Buildings, and that they had the usual permits to build after exhibiting their plans.

### The New Insurance Superintendent.

*From the New-York Underwriter.*

By a smart political trick we have a new State Superintendent in the person of J. W. Chapman, late of Binghamton. Mr. Chapman has been a member of the State Senate, and is professionally a lawyer, with a very fair personal record, but without any special fitness that we know of for the intricate technical duties of an Insurance Superintendent. The manner of his appointment is enough to excite suspicion as to his fitness for the office. When Mr. George W. Miller, to avoid removal by joint resolution of the Legislature, resigned the office of Superintendent last April, the Senate was in session, and Gov. Hoffman offered a new man for the place; but the nomination was rejected by the Senate, and Mr. Geo. B. Church the Deputy Superintendent appointed by Mr. Miller, became, by virtue of the provisions of the law organizing the Department, Acting Superintendent. Mr. Church even went so far as to appoint Mr. Eldredge his Deputy Superintendent, which was regarded as a very questionable exercise of his *ad interim* authority. However, the business of the Department was thus carried on from April to November; but now, when the Senate meets as a judicial body to try a judicial impeachment, and not being in legislative session in any sense, Mr. Church resigns *pro forma* his office of Acting Superintendent, and Gov. Hoffman sends up to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Chapman, who, being approved by the judicial Senate, is installed as Insurance Superintendent, within a month of the end of Gov. Hoffman's term.

Immediately on Mr. Chapman's induction, he reappoints Mr. Church as his Deputy Superintendent—very neat all round. But it is generally believed that the "rump" Senate, if such it was, regarded Mr. Chapman's appointment as made only to fill the residue of Mr. Miller's term, which would expire next February. We trust the Senate, at its full session in 1873, will so regard the transaction. As the office of State Superintendent must, as things stand, be regarded as a political office, it is interesting to note that Mr. Church belongs to the Republican Party, and it strikes us that as such he has assumed a very awkward position toward Gen. Dix, the Governor elect. The whole action looks like an attempt to trick Gen. Dix out of the patronage of one of the most important Departments of the State Government during his whole term. If Mr. Chapman desires to place himself squarely on the record with his party, he will tender his office to Gen. Dix on his inauguration in January, and abide by his decision. Both under the provisions of the State Constitution and of the Revised Statutes, it is plain that the intention of our legislation on this subject was to give the Governor the power to merely fill vacancies until the commencement of the ensuing session of the Legislature, and in the case of elective offices only to the end of the current political year. In the case of Judge Faucher, appointed by Gov. Hoffman to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge Barnard, it is reported that the Court of Appeals has held that the Senate, which was at the time of the appointment convened as a judicial Court only, was not in legislative session in the sense contemplated by the statute regulating the filling of vacancies in office, and hence Judge Faucher's *ad interim* appointment was held to be constitutional, as taking place "during the recess of the Senate." By a parity of reasoning, Mr. Chapman's confirmation by that same Senate, so virtually in recess, is of no value, and his appointment "shall expire at the end of twenty days from the commencement of the next meeting of the Senate."


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE NEW YEAR.

KENTUCKY'S LOVE;
OR,
ROUGHING IT AROUND PARIS.
By
EDWARD KING.
Author of "My Paris," &c.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

Sold by all book-stores and news-dealers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM,
New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 TO $200,000 SPECIAL capital wanted to replace retired capital and extend business, (jobbing and commission,) established ten years; extremely profitable and perfectly safe; commenced on capital of $7,000; present business about $750,000 per annum, can be increased to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000; house has every facility and the trade to do it, with a monopoly on a large portion of their merchandise. With a reasonable condition of the business affairs of the country, the special can be nearly, if not quite, trebled in a five or six years' partnership—an opportunity rarely if ever before offered, and worth investigation. If investment is desired in legitimate business, combining large returns with safety beyond question, standing of house A1, references unexceptionable, address for interview, with real name, WORKERS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY ARTIST, HAVING A monopoly of a most profitable business, wants $1,500 immediately to enable her to supply increasing orders; loan doubled in three months. Address MONEY, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

## FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fancy Desks for the Holidays.

## METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st., and No. 299 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

A LAWYER, HAVING TWENTY years' practice at the New-York Bar, is desirous of a position in an established firm as counsel. Is a good real estate lawyer, familiar with most of the titles in New-York, and an experienced counsel. Has a good business connection and a good law library. Address Box No. 3,607 New-York Post-office.

THE SALE OF PEWS IN THE MEmorial Presbyterian Church, 53d-st. and Madison-av., will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STANTON, SHELDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign in liquidation, and the business will be continued by SHELDON, BANKS & CO.

CHARLES STANTON,
HENRY SHELDON,
HENRY W. BANKS,
A. JUDSON PIERSON,
G. THEODORE DUCKWITZ,
F. T. SHERMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the firm name and style of SHELDON, BANKS & CO., for the transaction of the business of general wholesale grocers and commission merchants of the City of New-York. The general partners are Henry Sheldon, Hy. W. Banks, A. Judson Pierson, G. Theodore Duckwitz, and Fred. T. Sherman; and there is but one special partner, to wit, Charles Stanton, who has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and the partnership begins Jan. 1, 1873, and terminates Dec. 31, 1878.

General partners. HENRY SHELDON, HENRY W. BANKS, A. JUDSON PIERSON, G. THEODORE DUCKWITZ, FREDERICK T. SHERMAN.

Special partner—CHARLES STANTON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE FIRM OF W. D. MOORE & CO. has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

W. D. MOORE,
EDWARD WASHBURN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the banking and brokerage business, under the firm name of W. D. MOORE & CO., at No. 4 Exchange-court.

W. D. MOORE,
HENRY OLCOTT,
F. L. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

The firm of WHITTEMORE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

T. W. WHITTEMORE,
W. M. WHITTEMORE,
R. B. WHITTEMORE.

The undersigned will continue the foreign exchange and gold business of the late firm of WHITTEMORE & CO., under the same firm name, and at the same place, No. 37 William-st.

T. W. WHITTEMORE,
R. B. WHITTEMORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. M. WHITTEMORE & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business, at No. 62 Broadway.

W. M. WHITTEMORE,
EDWARD WASHBURN.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

The firm of O. F. HAWLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

OSCAR F. HAWLEY,
WM. H. WRIGHT,
O. F. HAWLEY, JR.
E. C. HAWLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the firm name of HAWLEY, JOHNSON & WRIGHT, and will continue the packing-box business at the old stand, Nos. 40 and 42 Gold-st., and at the new mill on Rodney-st., near Kent-av., Brooklyn; also, a general lumber business at No. 3 Broome-st., New-York, and at the foot of Keap-st., on Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn, E. D.

RUSSELL JOHNSON,
WM. H. WRIGHT,
O. F. HAWLEY, JR.
E. C. HAWLEY.
General.
OSCAR F. HAWLEY,
Special.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DANIEL S. SCHANCK, BENJAMIN DUBOIS SCHANCK, THEODORE W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, has been dissolved by the death of Daniel S. Schanck and Benjamin DuBois Schanck, and by mutual agreement of the representatives of the deceased partners and the surviving partners.

MARY A. SCHANCK, Executrix of estate of Daniel S. Schanck.
ALICE C. SCHANCK, Administratrix of estate of Benj. DuBois Schanck.
THEODORE W. MORRIS, } Survivors.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK, }

Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, will be continued at the same place, No. 27 Chambers-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade-st., by the undersigned, who have formed a new partnership under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS.

THEODORE W. MORRIS,
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ARTHUR & CO., expires this day by limitation. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by C. K. COVERT.

C. A. ARTHUR,
C. K. COVERT.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Referring to the above notice, the undersigned respectfully announces that he has this day associated with himself in business his son, JAMES W. ARTHUR, with whom he will continue the GENERAL STATIONERY BUSINESS in all its branches, under the old firm name of WM. H. ARTHUR & CO.

WM. H. ARTHUR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872. }

THE FIRM OF JAMES ROBB, KING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the retirement of Mr. James Robb from active business.

Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

JAMES ROBB,
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of James Robb, King & Co. under the style of KING & ROBB.

EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITEHOUSE & CO. expires this day by limitation.

(Signed,) DAVID G. LEGGET, } General
WM. T. PHIPARD, } Partners.
JOHN L. BUTLER, }
Dec. 31, 1872. EDW'D WHITEHOUSE, Special.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., and will continue to buy and sell on commission stocks, Governments, and gold, as heretofore. Office No. 25 Broad-st.

(Signed,) J. HENRY WHITEHOUSE,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
WILLIAM T. PHIPARD,
Dec. 31, 1872. JOHN L. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscriber, the senior partner of the well-known firm, THE NEW-YORK BOOK-BINDERY, which for the last two years has passed under the name of E. WALKER'S SONS, retires this day from the said establishment.

All claims against the New-York Book-bindery up to Jan. 1, 1873, will be settled by

EDWARD WALKER,
No. 58 Dey-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & LEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAM'L H. LEAMAN.

OFFICE OF GRANT & CO., }
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872. }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of GRANT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. Edward Simmons retiring.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name, Grant & Co., at the same place, No. 33 Wall-st.

R. SUYDAM GRANT,
GEO. ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD.

NO. 14 BROAD-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. }

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership under the firm name of CHARLES MARTIN & CO., for the transaction of business as stock brokers.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WM. M. FINCKE.

THE FIRM OF MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., having expired by its own limitation, the business will be conducted by the undersigned as heretofore, without change of style.

D. COLDEN MURRAY,
L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR.,
ROBERT M. FERRIS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. FRANCIS O. FRENCH HAS THIS day been admitted a member of our firm.

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. }

MR. HENRY D. BABCOCK HAS BEcome a partner in our firm, and in that of B. F. BABCOCK & CO., Liverpool.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF G. G. HAVEN & CO., }
No. 17 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. }

MR. HERMAN R. LE ROY BECOMES a partner in our firm from date.

Very respectfully,
G. G. HAVEN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. ALBERT S. GALLUP becomes a partner in our house from this date.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWIN W. CONKLIN IS A PARTner in our house on and after this date.

HERDER, HALL & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWARD E. FRANCIS HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.

FISHER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH SULZBACHER has this day withdrawn from our firm.

C. LANGENBACH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWARD WINSLOW IS A MEMber of our firm from this date.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. WM. CONNER RETIRES FROM our firm on this date by expiration of copartnership.

EZRA WHITE & SONS.

1873.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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*A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL,*

DEVOTED TO REFORM IN MUNICIPAL, STATE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

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*THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES*
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*Selected Editorials from the Daily Times;*
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*The Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures;*
*Full and Interesting Correspondence;*
*Book Reviews;*
*The Choicest Literary Selections.*

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*Complete Weekly Market Reports;*
*Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club;*
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THE TIMES will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. THE TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the Republican Party, which is still the party of progress, security and national prosperity.

It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people rather than the wishes of the politicians.

Started in September, 1851, the TIMES has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular, and influential newspapers in the country. Two of its original proprietors still direct its policy, and, with greatly-increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the public, rather than any clique of professional "politicians." On all subjects, it will maintain an attitude of perfect independence. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES includes, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character. Special arrangements have been made to impart new attractions to this feature of the paper.

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Terms of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: One copy, one year, $3; two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.



# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1873.


### Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LSO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Jufeau.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—SON OF THE SOIL and ORANGE BLOSSOMS—Miss Jennie Lee.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein and Theo. Thomas.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—CHAMBER MUSIC—Messrs. S. B. Mills and Damrosch.

IRVING HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH—Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

### To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

With the ceremonies of almost more than republican simplicity which custom has established for the inauguration of the Governors of New-York, Gen. JOHN A. DIX was yesterday installed in office as Governor of the Empire State. The remarks of ex-Gov. HOFFMAN, in receiving his successor, were extremely happy, and the reply of Gov. DIX was even more felicitous. It will be seen that Gov. DIX made only one political allusion, but that was of great significance, although extremely guarded. It is evident, even from this one expression, that we now have a Governor who cannot be used to further the selfish plans of schemers. Gov. DIX gives us to understand, at the very outset of his career as Governor, that he fully understands that he was elected in the interests of true reform, and that he does not intend to betray the confidence the people have reposed in him.

Mr. ROBERT BOWLES, the head of the London branch of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., at the time of its disgraceful and dishonest failure, was again brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, and finally committed for trial. Mr. BOWLES' defense consists, as our readers are aware, in a persistent denial of all knowledge of the business of the firm of which he was the head. It seems, however, that the Lord Mayor did not attach implicit credit to this plea of ignorance, and required Mr. BOWLES to find bail in the sum of forty thousand dollars—an amount which shows how grave, in that magistrate's opinion, is the crime with which the defendant is charged. Now that one of the managers of this swindling firm is in the grasp of English law, it remains to be seen whether the other partner, who was recently arrested at Springfield, Mass., will be punished for his share in the robbery of the clients of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co.

We assume that Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN feels as thorough a contempt for the advocacy of the *World* as he did for its crazy denunciations. A journal which defended the Code amendments, indorsed HALL'S infamous Police order about the Orange procession, which labored hard to show that TWEED had not made his money by stealing, and which has pursued, with its maudlin abuse, every step of the movement in favor of Municipal reform, can hardly be an ally which any decent man would care to acknowledge. It might pay the *World* to write a series of labored defenses, say of PETER B. SWEENY or HARRY GENET; we do not think it can repair its shattered resources by writing ally puffs of Mr. TILDEN.

In regard to the amount of the TIMES advertising bill submitted to Mr. GREEN'S experts, the *World* perpetrates a ridiculous falsehood; and its figures are so obviously the result either of too abundant "beefsteak," or of willful intent to deceive, that analysis would be wasted upon them. But as the *World* seems to be in blissful ignorance of the fate of its own advertising bill, it may be interested to know the following facts in regard to it: The amount claimed was, and apparently continues to be, $51,889 80. The *World* rests under the flattering delusion that it is likely to get this amount, less $134 deduction, for advertising "done upon insufficient authority." At the risk of sending the imperfectly-recovered MARBLE right into Bloomingdale Asylum, we may say that Mr. GREEN'S experts *have* passed upon this claim, and that they have set down its just value at $27,479 40—difference, which would *not* have been deducted by MARBLE'S friends, CONNOLLY, TWEED and HALL, $23,910 40. The fact of the *Herald* bill being cut down twenty-five per cent., and the *Tribune* bill a good deal more, would induce nobody to accuse these journals of any attempt to defraud the City. But the *World* has been so notoriously open to be purchased for any purpose whatever during the last four years, that a deduction of forty-five per cent. from a series of claims, incurred under the "authority" of its particular friends, tells, in the absence of anything like character in the claimant, a tolerably plain story. To be sure, there have been papers worse served by the Examining Board, as, for example, the *Irish World*, which claimed $7,336 80, and got $750. There is some little consolation in knowing that these Tammany twins and their compeers will not have the chance of swindling the City out of any more money for advertising.

### What the Government Cannot Do.

Previous to the war, there was no considerable number of persons in public life who were inclined to extend the power of the General Government to enterprises ordinarily regarded as private. The war produced a great change, directly and indirectly. The Government was found capable of managing, in general and in detail, enormous operations connected with the war, many of them the ordinary operations of business, such as borrowing money, purchasing provisions and clothing, and furnishing unlimited transportation; and the idea was created that it possessed a far more efficient and elastic administrative machinery than had before been supposed possible, and one sufficient for almost any class of duties. This was the indirect effect. Directly, it was found that the Government furnished its own notes as currency, and regulated the issue of bank notes in such a way that for the first time in our history paper money was attainable which was equally available in all parts of the country, and the impression was readily originated that a Government which could and did do this, with no immediate apparent evil effects, could extend its powers almost indefinitely.

The result is the growth in the minds of a good many persons of the doctrine that the Government can and ought to do almost everything which it is desirable should be done. This doctrine has a great many curious and interesting forms, but none more striking than those it assumes with reference to finance. In that department of affairs it leads to some anomalous and some conflicting conclusions. It is argued by some that the Government ought (as it does) to protect the depositors in national banks by compelling a reserve of from fifteen per cent. to twenty-five per cent. of the liabilities, and by others that the Government ought itself to lend money on security of United States bonds. By some it is believed that the attempt of the Government to limit the rate of interest which may be asked or given, no matter what the needs of the borrower, or the security he may be able to offer, is praiseworthy, and by others that the Government would be justified in forcing the banks, by law, to lend it money on United States bonds at a low rate, arbitrarily fixed. It is gravely assumed by some that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have discretionary power, within certain wide limits, to expand and contract the currency as he may deem best, while others insist that the United States should alone furnish the circulating medium of the country.

In nearly all these ideas there is one palpable fallacy. It is the supposition that the Government can discern the complex needs of the community, or if it can discern them, can satisfactorily minister to them. It is, doubtless, well that depositors in banks should be secure, and to that end a certain reserve to be maintained by the banks is desirable. But how can the Government tell what reserve is necessary? That depends necessarily on many considerations—on the length of the loans, on the character of the security offered, on the condition of the business of the borrowers. For the Government to say that twenty-five per cent. reserve is exactly what is needed in New-York, and fifteen per cent. all that is needed in Jersey City, is a plain absurdity, which any one can see. But it is no more an absurdity that different proportions are required in the two places than that a definite proportion should be fixed in either case. In the same way it is unquestionably desirable that there should be money enough in the country to effect exchanges, without friction. But what is the money that is needed? It is simply secure pledges of available property in convenient form, which can be accepted as representing property by all persons in any part of the country. That is precisely what national bank-notes are. They are accepted by the farmer of the West, the planter of the South, the mechanic of the East, because it is known that they represent a solid basis of real property, pledged to redeem them, and kept in safe hands for that sole purpose. It is very necessary to have enough of that kind of money. But how much is enough? The Government has undertaken to say—with what success everyone knows. Who can tell how much is enough except those who have to pledge their property to obtain the privilege of issuing it, and those who have to give security in order to borrow it after it is issued? Does the Secretary of the Treasury, or does Congress know better than these? Suppose it was free to any bank to issue such notes on the present security, would bonds be pledged unnecessarily, or would borrowers seek the notes, and pay interest on them, if they had no use for them? Why then should the Government undertake to say that only a certain number shall be furnished, under whatever circumstances?

Again, no one will deny that it is always well in this country to have capital attainable at as low rates of interest as possible, but who shall say for years ahead exactly what is the greatest interest that can be profitably, and, therefore, fairly, paid? The Government does substantially say that. It makes it illegal for national banks to charge more interest than is allowed by law in the several States. This is a gross piece of discrimination between the borrowers in different States, for State laws allow, some six, some seven, some ten, some from six to ten per cent. interest, and others have removed all restriction. But, apart from the injustice thus worked, how is it possible for the Government to know how much a man can afford to pay for money, or for how much he can afford to loan it? Certainly, no business man would undertake to decide such a question for himself for a year in advance, much less for others, whose engagements, prospects, and necessities are unknown to him. How, then, can any number of men at Albany, or Boston, or Harrisburg, attempt it with any hope of success?

We offer these suggestions and illustrations as throwing light on some questions of great importance to the public, on which it is very essential that sensible views should be taken. It will help our legislators greatly if the public will be contented not to ask of them what, in the nature of things, no body of men can accomplish for all the remainder.

### The Fire at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

We should think that the New-York public is pretty well convinced by this time that our recent articles about the fatal neglect in our City of precautions against fire have been less of the "alarmist" character than the facts of the case warranted. The startling rapidity with which the Fifth-avenue Theatre was, last night, literally wiped out of existence suggests a good many very unpleasant reflections. It is impossible to think with anything short of horror of what might have been the consequences had the fire occurred an hour earlier. It is true that the means of egress were numerous, and for all ordinary contingencies perfectly ample. But the wild excitement occasioned by a fire which sped with a rapidity comparable to nothing short of the passage of flame over a parched forest, might, one cannot help feeling, have left its effects in a frightful list of human beings maimed, bruised, and trampled to death. However this may be, it is not consoling to remember that a place of amusement, which stood on the books of the Fire-Marshal as "perfectly safe," should have been converted into a roaring furnace of flame long before the first engine, promptly summoned and promptly handled, could be brought to bear upon it. If this is to be the fate of the "perfectly safe" buildings of the City when attacked by fire, what are we to expect when the destructive element gets hold of the down-town magazines of explosive oils, the soap-factories, the distilleries, or the lumber-yards, with which the City is so liberally supplied? If we must have some terrible lesson before we can be induced to enforce a strict building law and fire regulations of impartial severity, we cannot, at least, say after the event that the preliminary warnings have not been sharp and significant enough.

The immediate effect of the fire at the Fifth-avenue Theatre will probably be to set people inquiring as to whether there are other places of amusement in the City whose heating apparatus is similarly constructed, and whose flues are in equal danger of becoming overheated. The further question will probably arise as to whether it is impossible to get rid of the ready conductor of a conflagration presented in the wooden floors of large and small places of public assemblage. Bit by bit we are having practical evidence of where the weak points are in our fire-preventive armor. In the absence of some comprehensive precautions against fire, which can be generally agreed upon as well as promptly carried out, we may, at least, make the attempt to do something in the way of piecemeal reform. Toward this the fire of last night can be made to yield some pretty important contributions.

### "Abundant Beefsteaks."

It may be remembered that the *World* explained the extraordinary letter signed "MANTON MARBLE," which appeared in its columns last September, and which the TIMES reproduced a day or two since, by saying that it could be "easily credited to abundant beefsteaks." It is to be feared that the editor of that fluttering journal has again been indulging to excess in his favorite stimulant. At any rate, there is no other way in which to account for the extraordinary leader, entitled "Let Us Turn Over a New Leaf," which appeared in yesterday's *World*, unless upon the theory that the cutting down of its bill against the Corporation has affected what the editor, in moments of self-complacency, calls his "brains."

In this remarkable leader a large number of reforms in Federal, State, and Municipal matters are proposed. In this City, says the editor, we need "the clearing of the streets of projecting door-steps, signs, cellar-doors, slippery coal, air, water, and sewer covers." That the writer—subsequent to indulgence in "abundant beefsteaks"—found that most things with which he came in contact were of an eminently slippery character, is extremely probable. Still, his recommendation that both "air" and "water" should be removed from the streets will hardly meet with general approval. The writer doubtless sets little store by water; but even he would find streets wholly devoid of air nearly as dangerous as streets covered with "slippery coal." In his solicitude for the safety of our citizens, he desires the punishment of murderers, and to that end demands "the gallows for murderers, if necessary by the abolition of jury trials for life and the abrogation of the pardoning power in these cases." Precisely so. Of the excellent spirit of this recommendation, there can be no question; but if it should not be carried into effect until its meaning has been deciphered, the murderers will have no reason to feel disquieted.

In matters pertaining to the Federal Government, the *World* perceives much room for reform. We must have, in its opinion, "no more rotten-borough States, with the Senators of New-York State, and the population of a New-York City ward." This proposition is incontestable, but the public has not hitherto been aware that Messrs. CONKLING and FENTON, in addition to representing the State of New-York in the Senate, are also the Senators of an anonymous "rotten-borough" State. We must also have, continues the *World*, a repeal of all laws authorizing the "President or Congress to say one set of men are Governor, Judges, and Legislature of a State." If the President or Congress ever evinces any intention to make such an ungrammatical statement, we shall favor immediate legislation to compel them to refrain from their fell design. With the *World's* remarks upon the civil service reform it is difficult to altogether agree. It insists that if certain things are done, "the crucial point of turning men out will then receive the safeguards now contemplated only for the minor and subsidiary point of getting men in." Unluckily, the writer did not attach explanatory notes to his article. It is therefore necessary to wait for an explanation of what constitutes "the crucial point of turning men out," before an opinion as to the truth of the remark is ventured.

Altogether, this article furnishes a melancholy proof that "abundant beefsteaks," when rashly indulged in by the editor of the *World*, do not conduce to lucidity either of thought or expression. It will be interesting to note the peculiarities of the leading article in the *World* of this morning. If the extraordinary sentences which we have quoted were written on the last day of December, when the average man is occupied in framing resolutions of self-restraint for the coming year, what sort of writing may we not expect after a day spent, as most men spent yesterday, in social calls, not wholly unconnected with social sherry?

### "Skilled Talent."

By force of habit, if for no other reason, those persons whose purses are filled with dollars made by lobbying bills through the Legislature, are now packing their trunks preparatory to taking up their residence in Albany for the remainder of the Winter. The idea of a Legislature getting along without their help is to them scarcely less absurd than the notion that they can thrive without the Legislature. To their speculative minds there is a job in every bill; or, if a job be lacking, it can easily be put there; and jobs usually prove such excellent things for both Assemblymen and lobbyists that the latter, at least, will not admit the possibility that either can exist without them. It is owing to the energy, industry, and impudence in rascality of the lobbyists that legislative enactments in New-York and some of the other States have come to be merchantable commodities. The prices of the different grades are as well established as the rates of produce in our markets, and an experienced lobbyist can tell any anxious seeker for a statute law to within a very small fraction of what it will cost to put his little bill through.

The lobbyist has different ways of reaching the same end. When the job is a small one, he usually uses the argument of "give and take;" he plays off one scheme against another, and thus succeeds with all his minor projects. When large pecuniary interests are involved in his bill, he comes down to what, in his elegant language, is called "hard pan,"—by which he means that his proceedings in such a case are based upon hard cash, and that in his view every legislator has a price in the currency of the nation. But it is not until he comes to selling out a State or city, to defrauding a whole people of rights they have won at the polls, that the lobbyist really shows his genius. Whichever party may have won the victory finds in him a most vociferous advocate. This Winter almost all the lobbyists will be Republicans, and none will be so anxious as they that the Republicans shall reap the full benefit of their victory. Their solicitude will be extreme lest somebody may get an office, who, at some remote period of his career, may not have been a good working Republican. They will button-hole members with amazing assiduity in the interest of Republicanism. They will paint in glowing colors the enormity of leaving anything to chance. "Fast bind, fast find," is their motto, and they will insist that the only sure way is to name all the office-holders in the bills, lest somebody who has been elected to an appointing office "should go back on us."

Naturally, some of the members will be deceived by these arguments. They will be unable to see that the lobbyists are anxious because they are paid for their anxiety. The new members, especially, cannot see behind the lobbyists the hungry hordes of professional politicians whose names are to be in the bills, and who are firmly convinced that everything is to go to ruin if they don't get an office. It is to this fact we desire to call the attention of the members of the Legislature about to assemble. The professions of the lobbyists are always plausible; their practices are invariably corrupt. When they pretend to be concerned about public interests, it is their own pockets they are serving; when they are anxious for some local improvement, they are doing the same thing. Whatever the Legislature may do, let it shun the lobbyists. It would hardly invite a delegation from Sing Sing Prison to come up and help it make laws for the State; if it would not do its business upon principles very much like those which got the convicts where they are, let it keep entirely clear of that pest and disgrace to our legislation to which we have referred in terms much less severe than it deserves.

### Law and Man-Killing.

Mr. CLINTON'S proposed bill to amend the present State law relative to homicide and the plea of insanity, presents many points worthy of consideration. Some obvious objections will, no doubt, be brought against it. For example, to make killing perpetrated in the commission of a felony without design to effect death, murder in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment for life, will seem to many like extending a certain sort of indulgence to the very worst and most dangerous class of criminals. Under such a provision, and with the help of a skillful advocate, the assassin of ROGERS or of NATHAN might have escaped death—a result that would certainly not have met with public approval. To the professional house-breaker, imprisonment for any term has fewer terrors than to any other criminal, since he counts on his professional skill to get him out of jail as readily as it gets him into our houses. And if it be said that the regular burglar, as a rule, is averse to violence, it may be answered that, with nothing worse than imprisonment to fear, he might be oftener impelled to violence. In that case, to determine from the fatal result the exact measure of responsibility in the fatal intention might tax the acuteness of our most intelligent juries. The objection, however, applies to our present law with even greater force.

Again, in the sections relating to insane criminals, the wording is open to grave misconstruction. Therein it is enacted that a person acquitted of felony not capital, on the ground of insanity, shall be confined in a State lunatic asylum for as long a period as, if convicted, he might have been confined in a State prison, "*and* until it shall be proven in the manner now provided by law that the defendant has been restored to sanity. The defendant," the section continues, "shall be confined in such lunatic asylum accordingly, and shall not be discharged or set at liberty before the expiration of the period mentioned in the order" of commitment. Apparently, this can only mean that the defendant's sanity shall not be passed on at all until after the term of his commitment has expired. Suppose, then, the case of a person who, if sane, would be convicted of murder in the second degree, or arson in the first degree—felonies not capital—who, shown to have been actually insane at the time of the crime and the trial, is sent to a lunatic asylum for life, as Mr. CLINTON'S previous amendment permits, and becomes sane within a year, let us say after; is so dreadful a punishment as the life-long imprisonment of a sane man with the insane, for an irresponsible act, compatible with modern notions of justice or mercy?

Moreover, a strict construction of the act would seem to permit the anomaly of punishing the insane criminal less severely for a capital than for a non-capital offense. It is presumed, of course, that the word capital is used in its usual sense of punishable with death. The third section provides that a defendant acquitted of a capital offense "shall be confined in a State lunatic asylum for not less than twenty or more than thirty years, and until proved," &c., as before. Yet for the crime of arson, a non-capital felony, the insane criminal may be so confined for life. We point out these objections not because they are radical, but because they are sure to be made, and may prejudice the merits of what is, in the main, an excellent bill. Certainly some such measure must engage the early and serious attention of the Legislature. And when it does come to be discussed, there are some other suggestions which we should be glad to see well considered.

First, every effort should be made so to amend the law as to secure the greatest possible promptness and certainty in the punishment of crime. These are the features of justice, swiftness, and sureness, which, much more than severity, impress and deter the criminal. The law's delays, however necessary and salutary in many cases, inspire hope and suggest impunity. If in a civilized community it were possible that every murderer should be hanged red-handed, the hangman's office would soon become a sinecure. Secondly, the present jury system should be closely inquired into, with a special view to the tests of qualification, the right of challenge, and the wisdom of requiring, in all cases, a unanimous rather than a majority verdict. Third—and this seems to us to be of the utmost importance—the question connected with the plea of insanity and the employment of medical experts should be carefully examined. It is impossible, of course, in the present state of our knowledge, to frame any absolute rules by which to ascertain infallibly the mental soundness or responsibility of the alleged criminal. But medico-legal jurisprudence ought to be able to digest, from the ascertained facts of psychology, a more accurate and comprehensive standard of legal insanity than seems to be extant now. Some means certainly should be taken to avoid the scandal of conflicting experts retained by defense and prosecution, and swearing to whatever opinion they are paid to give. If medical science is any more than a name, this indecency should be done away with. At any rate, justice can no longer suffer it. Why—instead of this doubtful partisan testimony, colored by interest and professional jealousy, wherein impartiality is next to impossible—why should there not be a standing examining board of experts trained to this very task—a sort of medical grand jury—to which all cases of criminal insanity should be referred? Its members might be appointed by the State, or chosen by the Faculty and the Bar in concert, but they should embrace only the foremost names, and their decision should be final, subject only to appeal. Lastly, in regard to the treatment of insane criminals, a plan has already been suggested in the TIMES, which seems to meet some of the objections discernible in Mr. CLINTON'S bill. This is to provide a House of Detention, something between a prison and an asylum, whereto such prisoners could be sent, and kept for a time, on probation; thence, when pronounced incurable, to go to the lunatic asylum; or, if discovered to have been shamming, to the State Prison, and where even genuine cases, after recovery, should be detained long enough to insure against a relapse.

The whole question is of the utmost gravity, and cannot have too much thought. Every earnest effort toward its solution is welcome, and we trust to see it thoroughly agitated and discussed in the public prints and in private conversation, until from the attrition of the debate is struck the spark of light we need so much to find.

### Sleighing.

Everybody remembers Dr. JOHNSON'S pleasant definition of a ship—a prison, with a chance of being drowned. With the change of a broken head, or ribs, for suffocation, a sleigh might be described in much the same fashion. Sleigh-riding is, besides, tolerably sure to be attended by positive discomforts. As a rule, it assures cold feet, cold noses, and cold ears. The chances of accident from swift or reckless driving are palpable and many. Every now and then we hear of a collision, a fearful smash, and of somebody being picked up dead. If only discreet and wary people held the reins, the case would be different. But sleighing is largely affected by the enterprising, not to say the foolhardy, and they are not always indifferent to the charms of strong drink. Moreover, the spur of emulation, in frosty air, sometimes betrays those who are usually prudent into straits of peril. Altogether, and at least in the avenues of crowded cities, the game hardly looks worth the candle. It seems strange, then, that a very practical people should pursue it with such avidity, and make haste to risk their necks under uncomfortable circumstances with an eagerness not surpassed in chasing the rarest blessings earth can bestow.

The secret of the thing, of course, lies mainly in its excitement. In itself the pleasure is little or naught. Some cynic says that by putting one's feet in a tub of iced water, and rattling a string of bells, you can get all the fun of sleigh-riding without its danger. But our cynic manifestly knows not the true joys of the road. The dry, brisk air, such as we have had of late, stimulates like champagne. The music of the bells and the cheery shout of encouragement to the flying steeds, add to the exhilaration. The bright, flashing colors of the sleighs, the robes, and the furs, excite the eye as the others the ear. The frequent meeting of friends, as they rush by, keeps up the exaltation. And, finally, the mad strain of competition, if there is any chance for a race, caps the climax of enervescing pleasure. To the cold eye of reason, these joys, especially the last, may seem irrational, almost absurd; but their reality is positive, and, perhaps, can only be judged by the test of experience. As *Romeo* says to the *Friar*: "Thou canst not speak of what thou dost not feel." It is only after going through the wild delight of a "spin" behind a proper "team" through Harlem Lane, with the sleighing as good as it is now, that the temptation and the rapture of sleighing can be entirely appreciated, and those who too eagerly follow it judged with suitable leniency. The young lady who declares, as some young ladies do, that she would not give a fig to go sleigh-riding unless there is some danger, may be very foolish; but, after all, we are in no position to measure the precise extent of her folly until we have learned what she means by it.

Apart from the excitement of sleighing—the smooth, swift cutting through the air, which, perhaps, more than any other experience, instinctively suggests the flight of a bird, and so adds to its intoxication—there comes in, of course, the element of its rarity. If we are to believe what we so often hear, there is less and less snow, in this latitude during each successive season. This is obviously nonsense, since, for example, there is so far a great deal more this year than there was last. Yet, on the whole, it is probably true that the quantity of snow, say in December, is becoming less than it formerly was. The rasing of forests, and climatic changes brought by increasing density of population, have no doubt something to do with this; and, let opinions differ as they may, the rising generation have hardly had so good a chance at sleighing as their fathers and mothers before them. It is fair, then, to be a little tolerant with those who urge that, since the beautiful white coat of the fields is to have so short a life, it should be a merry one. Possibly, the abundant supply of snow given us since Christmas may vanish entirely by Twelfth Night; apropos of which, may we not say to the churlish elders, who care not for such vanities as sleigh-rides, and mulled port, and gentle flirtations among the buffaloes, "Because thou art grown virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale?"—and insist, especially in this nipping and eager air, that by St. Andrew "ginger shall be hot i' th' mouth, too?" For, after all said and done, the times of merry-making, like the snow itself, are fleeting and evanescent—and "Christmas," as the Clown carol with sad jollity, "comes but once a year."

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Theatrical.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Two pieces new to this country had hearing last night at the Union-square Theatre. "A Son of the Soil," the first and chief of these, is an imitatation of a French play, the "Amoreux Lion" of Ponsard. The work has been done by Mr. Herman Merivale, and it has been played with some success at the Court Theatre in London. Not a little smartness and keenness of dramatic perception are shown by the author; but he is not so fastidious as he might be in avoiding bombast, and both his talk and situations verge too often on the common-place. The old idea of virtuous democracy lording it over blue blood and aristocratic habits and associations is the congenial theme, and it is needless to say that this is highly relished in proportion to the saliency with which it is enforced. Mr. Harkins played the chief male part—a queer cross between *Claude Melnotte* and *Ostrom Sangfroid* in sentiment, costume, egotism, and aspiration. Mr. Harkins rants too much in the character, and speaks his side speeches as if he were hailing the topgallant yard from the quarter-deck. More light and shade and less cast-iron asperity, would make his *Merivi* at once more agreeable and more natural. In the heroine, *Beatrice*, Mrs. Clara Jennings is correct, ladylike, and conventional; but she, too, fails to distinguish sufficiently between ordinary dialogue and soliloquy, or side speeches. Mr. Burnett, barring some blunders, was a very good *Valmont*—in truth, the most unexceptionable player in the cast—and Miss Mordaunt did the little she had to do in *Madame Taillon* quite acceptably. The last two performers excepted, the artists engaged were much too noisy and melo dramatic, and thereby in some cases provoked laughter when they should have got applause. Of the latter, notwithstanding, there was a great deal, and Mr. Harkins was called out for the spirited delivery of a strongly written speech that ends the second act. The afterpiece of the night, "Orange Blossoms," afforded Miss Jennie Lee opportunity to give a pretty and taking sketch of character in *Louisa*. She was warmly greeted and frequently applauded. Last night's bill will be repeated until Monday next, when Mr. Brougham's "Atherley Court" is to be acted.

### Illness of Mme. Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

*From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 1.*

It is understood that the venerable Mme. Bonaparte, (whose legal name is Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson,) who has been in feeble health for some time past, at her residence, corner of St. Paul and Lexington streets, is at present confined to her bed by an illness which, taken in connection with her advanced age, creates serious apprehensions among her relatives and friends with respect to her recovery. Mme. Bonaparte was married to Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, (afterward King of Westphalia,) in this city, Dec. 27, 1803.

# OUR ARMORIES.

## Additional Facts Relative to the Leases.

### Comparison Between the Rents Paid by the City and their Real Value—Jobs Visible Everywhere.

It cannot have been forgotten by the readers of the TIMES that some of the heaviest, as certainly they were the most barefaced, frauds of the Tammany Ring were perpetrated in connection with the City armories. The exorbitant rents paid for these, and the enormous bills for "repairs" which were never done, for "furniture" which was never furnished to them, and for "whitewashing" which they never saw, were fully exposed in these columns, when the TIMES was making its most telling assaults on the Ring, in July, 1871. The Ring was overthrown in the Fall of the same year, but the opportunity for making corrupt bargains where the City was concerned did not entirely depart with it. Re-leases and new leases of armories have been recently made on extravagant terms, some of which are now undergoing inquiry. Meanwhile, it will be instructive to go back a little, and exhibit the items in the little bill which the County is yearly called upon to pay for rent of armories. To begin with, we may refer to the several leases of armories which were made by the Ring, and which are still running. The armory at the north-west corner of Broadway and Fourth-street was at one time occupied by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, but has been unoccupied for two years. When the regiment abandoned the rooms they were completely stripped by the notorious Ingersoll, who carried away everything movable, leaving nothing but the bare walls. For these premises the City pays $14,000 a year rent, while the market value of them for business purposes could not at the most liberal estimate exceed $9,000. The lease is made out to Levi S. Stockwell, of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, and Charles Buckhardt; the former is supposed to lease the rooms of the Company for $3,000 a year. The City lease expires in June, 1876. Thus the total cost to the City for these dilapidated bare walls will be altogether about $84,000.

At the opposite corner of Broadway and Fourth-street is the armory of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, which was at one time let to the Twelfth Regiment for $3,000 per year, which is certainly the full value of the rooms. Col. Sterry, of the Sixth Regiment, was so fortunate as to effect a lease of them, expiring February, 1875, to the City at the following rates: First year, $11,000; second and third years, $13,000; fourth and fifth, $15,000; total rental, $67,000—more than three times their market value. Col. Sterry sought the aid of Ingersoll to execute the lease, which possibly explains the immense increase in value which the property acquired under him.

The armory of the Fifty-fifth Regiment is at the corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street. It consists of several dingy rooms over a dining-saloon, and the City pays for them $5,000 per year. For business purposes they might possibly bring $2,000 per year. They are leased of W. H. & A. S. Lane, and the lease expires in February, 1874.

Two companies of the First and Third Cavalry are accommodated in some dark and gloomy rooms at No. 37 and No. 39 Bowery. Part of the armory is not used for military purposes at all, but the City paid $13,500 per year for the premises. There are two leases, one of them for $4,500 per year, the other for $9,000. The former expired in 1872, the other expires in May, 1874. The business value of the property would be about $5,000 per year.

The Fifth Regiment occupies an armory over a lager-beer saloon in Hester-street. The rooms are worth about $2,000 a year rental, but the City pays $10,000. The lease is made out to James Helenbrand, and expires in May next. The loss to the tax-payers on this armory on the item of rent will be about $40,000.

The armory of the Eleventh Regiment is at the corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets. The rooms are worth perhaps $2,000 a year rent; the City pays $4,000—a sum extremely moderate in comparison with the rents of other armories. The lease expires in May, 1874. Elias Kahn is the lessor. It was on this armory that Garvey did $14,000 worth of whitewashing!

No. 11 West Thirteenth-street is a riding-school, and is so used on Tuesdays and Fridays. The lessor is Charles F. Dickel, though the real owner of the place is Major Green. By the terms of the old lease, which expired in December, 1871, $6,000 a year rent was paid for the place. On the expiration of the lease it was renewed, and the rent raised to $7,500; but the owner of the premises does not get more than $6,000. The City, therefore, pays Mr. Dickel $1,500 for nothing, except his shrewdness in getting a lease of the place on the lower terms from the owner.

The Twelfth Regiment and the Washington Greys occupy armories at No. 1,296 Broadway, and Nos. 64-72 Thirty-fourth-street, and No. 55 West Thirty-third-street. The leases of both these places are made out to Henry A. Smith, who owns the property. The rental is $15,000 per year each, and the leases expire in May, 1875. Recently, however, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution, directing the Controller to pay the rent up to May next, and cancel the leases. These conditions cannot be complied with, as for three months of the time specified there is no money to pay the rent, and no authority to raise it. Mr. Smith is now anxiously trying to get his money, which would be $18,000 per year more than he could have obtained for the premises from any one except Tweed.

The Seventy-first Regiment occupies an armory at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. There are two leases on this, which expire in February and April, 1874. The rent is $23,000 per year, which is double the real value of the place. The lessors are W. D. & E. Mantee.

The Armory of the First Regiment is at No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, over a livery stable. On this there were two leases—one at $5,500 per year, which expires December, 1874; the other at $11,000, which expired December, 1872. This latter was renewed on the same terms! The market value of the Armory is about $6,000 per year.

A negro regiment was located in an armory at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The place is owned by Messrs. Johnson, Shepherd, and Palmer, the latter gentleman being President of the Broadway Bank. For this armory the City pays a rent of $18,000 per year, and the lease expires in June, 1876. The premises are worth something less than $6,000 per year, and it would certainly be difficult to get any business man to pay that sum for them. The Supervisors recently passed a similar resolution in regard to this place as they did for the armories owned by H. A. Smith, and the resolution labors under the same difficulties as that one does. The place is now being fitted up for the use of the Fifth Regiment.

A couple of cavalry companies, numbering in all seventy-four men, occupy an armory at No. 208 West Twenty-fourth-street. This place was ostensibly owned by a lawyer named A. T. Compton, but he only acted for Ingersoll, who received the rent. It is simply a loft over a livery-stable. The lease expires in November, 1877, and the rent is $17,000 per year—$12,000 more than the place is worth. This fraud was so flagrant that the Controller has refused to pay the rent, and the case is now before the Courts for settlement.

The Ninth Regiment has an armory over a stable, at No. 213 West Twenty-sixth-street. The place is owned by Paran Stevens, and the lease expires in January, 1880. The rent is $24,000. The value of the armory for business purposes would be about $10,000; thus the City will have to pay $14,000 a year more than the place is worth for six years more, unless the lease be canceled. The rooms occupied are so permeated by the effluvia from the stable below that it is a relief to escape from them into the open air.

The mythical armory at No. 49 Chrystie-street, which was owned by Ingersoll & Watson, and leased to the City for $5,000 a year, has never been found to this day. The owners have always occupied the building themselves for business purposes, and the most diligent search has failed to discover in it any signs of military occupancy. The Controller has refused to pay the back rent of the place, and the Supervisors are now suing the owners to recover the rent already paid.

The Eighth Regiment occupied an armory over Centre Market at the south end. The building is City property, and as is well known, was in the most wretched and dilapidated condition. Now it is undergoing repair at an expense of $40,000. This repairing business is a "job," pure and simple; but the individual who managed to get control of it, and is said to have paid a handsome bonus for it, has found that it is not quite so easy to get bills paid at the Controller's office now as it was when Connolly was there. He, some time ago, presented certain things which he called "statements of work done," but was informed that they could not be recognized. The "bills" were called for from the men who actually supplied the materials or labor, and these are checked, and the money paid to the men themselves. A part of this armory property, it should be stated, the Supervisors leased some time ago to William Lalor for business purposes. Scarcely had the lease been executed when it was found that the premises would be again required for an armory, and Mr. Lalor released them to the Supervisors for $3,500 per year.

The new leases and releases made during 1872 are as follows: Twelfth Regiment Armory, Broadway and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, $24,000 per year; Sixth Regiment, Nilsson Hall, near Irving-place, $14,000 per year; release of the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street armory, $12,000 per year; armory over Centre-street Market, $3,500 per year.

RECAPITULATION.

| Location of Armory. | Annual Rent. |
| --- | --- |
| Armory at south-west corner of Broadway and Fourth-street (unoccupied) | $14,000 |
| Armory at south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth-street (Eighty-fourth Regiment) | 12,400 |
| Armory at Hall-place and Seventh-street (Fifty-fifth Regiment) | 5,000 |
| Armory of the First Cavalry, No. 37 Bowery | 9,000 |
| Armory in Hester-street (Fifth Regiment) | 10,000 |
| Armory at Chrystie and Delancey streets (Eleventh Regiment) | 4,000 |
| Riding-school, No. 11 West Thirteenth-street | 7,500 |
| Armory, No. 1,296 Broadway (Twelfth Regiment) | 15,000 |
| Armory, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street (Washington Greys) | 15,000 |
| Armory at Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street (Seventy-first Regiment) | 23,000 |
| Armory at No. 118 West Thirty-second-street (First Regiment) | 16,500 |
| Armory at corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street | 12,000 |
| Armory at No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street (separate troop cavalry) | 17,000 |
| Armory at No. 213 West Twenty-sixth-street (Ninth Regiment) | 24,000 |
| Armory over Centre Market (Eighth Regiment) | 3,500 |
| Armory at Nilsson Hall (Sixth Regiment) | 14,000 |
| Total | [illegible] |

## OBITUARY.

### Harvey Prindle Peet, LL.D.

Harvey Prindle Peet, LL.D. Ph. D., Emeritus Principal of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, died, yesterday, at his residence, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Dr. Peet was born in Bethlehem, Conn., Nov. 19, 1794. His facilities for education were limited, but his mental improvement was rapid, and at the age of sixteen years he began teaching in a district school, in which he engaged until 1815, when he entered upon higher duties. While thus employed he studied Latin. In 1816 he went to Andover and fitted for college. In 1818 he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1822, taking rank with the first ten in his class. He had made a public profession of faith in Christ some years before, and his original purpose was to devote himself to the work of the Christain ministry, but an invitation to engage as an instructor of the deaf and dumb in the American Asylum at Hartford, gave him an opportunity of discovering his special fitness for this then new profession. Within two years after he joined the Asylum, he was selected as its steward, an office giving him the sole control of the household department, and of the pupils out of school hours. The duties of this post were superadded to those of the daily instruction of a class, either alone sufficient to occupy the energies of an ordinary man. Shortly before assuming the duties of steward, he had married his first wife, Miss Margaret Maria Lewis, daughter of Rev. Isaac Lewis, D. D.

In 1830, the directors of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb tendered the office of Principal to Mr. Peet, and he held it for fourteen years, when he became President, and had immediate control of all departments of the establishment, with a seat in the Board of Direction itself.

Mr. Peet entered on his new duties in New-York on the 1st of February, 1831, and practically inculcated that all the inmates of the institution formed but one great family. He ever gave parental attention to the complaints and petitions of his pupils, and devoted a large share of his personal attention to inculcating and enforcing habits of order and neatness. He conducted the religious exercises, and on Sunday he delivered two religious lectures in signs.

In the Spring of 1844 he published *A Vocabulary and Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb*, which was revised, and is still the only text-book in general use for the younger classes in the American institutions for the deaf and dumb. A second part was published in 1845, a little volume of Scripture Lessons in 1846, the new edition of the first part, and the third part in 1849. In the Spring of 1845, the title of President was, by general consent, conferred on Mr. Peet. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the regents of the university three or four years later. Dr. Peet has passed his declining years in the enjoyment of the rest he has so well earned. Not the least of the rewards he enjoyed for his long and arduous labors, was the privilege of seeing the Institution to which his life was devoted for so many years, flourishing beyond example under the care of his only surviving son, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D.

### Capt. John Cameron.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Police Capt. John Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, started for the Central Office with the morning returns, and, while running to overtake a Third-avenue car, fell, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, from the effects of which he died soon after. Officer Green conveyed the Captain, who was in a state of insensibility, to the drug-store of George F. Dwyer, No. 263 Third-avenue. Dr. White and Dr. Fresch were immediately sent for, but did not arrive in time to render any assistance, life having become extinct shortly after receiving the injury. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen he died from disease of the heart, induced by the effects of the injury sustained by the fall.

Capt. Cameron was born Sept. 30, 1807, in Norwalk, Conn., and was consequently sixty-five years of age. He was appointed to a position in the old Watch by Mayor Harper, of New-York, and, on the organization of the Metropolitan Police in 1857, took charge of the Seventh Precinct, where he remained nearly four years. After the double murder committed by Jefferds in 1860, Capt. Cameron was transferred to the Twenty-second-street Police Station, where, during the last twelve years, he distinguished himself by his strict impartiality in the discharge of his duties. He was one of the oldest Police officers in this City, and during the twenty-five years he was a member of the force earned the esteem and respect of all with whom he was brought into contact in his official capacity. His brother in Connecticut was immediately telegraphed for, and arrived late yesterday evening. Capt. Cameron leaves a wife and one daughter. He took a prominent part in the suppression of the riots of 1863, during which his Station-house was burned by the mob. He is the third prominent officer of the Police force who has died under similar circumstances, the other two being Inspectors Daniel Carpenter and James Leonard.

The body was removed to his late residence, No. 119 Cannon-street, from whence the funeral will take place probably on Sunday next.

At a meeting of the Captains of the various Police Precincts yesterday afternoon, in the room of Inspector McDermott, at Police Headquarters, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased our common Father, the Almighty Ruler of heaven and earth, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, to remove from our midst without warning our beloved friend and brother, Capt. John Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct; therefore

*Resolved*, That we bow with submission to the divine will, and realizing, as we do, the uncertainty of life as exemplified in the taking off of our deceased friend in the vigor of his usefulness, we remember that we must certainly follow him.

*Resolved*, That in the sudden demise of Capt. John Cameron we feel that we have lost an upright, honorable man, a genial companion and friend, an excellent officer, and a true gentleman.

*Resolved*, That in the sudden bereavement we are reminded forcibly of the words, "Be ye also ready, for ye know not the hour in which the Son of Man cometh."

*Resolved*, That we tender to his beloved and bereaved wife and family our sincere and heart-felt sympathy, advising them to put their trust in Him who has promised to be the "Father of the fatherless, and the husband of the widow," and who has commanded us not "to break the bruised reed nor quench the burning flax."

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably presented to the widow and family of our deceased friend and brother, and that a committee be appointed to deliver the same.

The following Captains were appointed to make the arrangements for the funeral: John J. Ward, John Gunner, Alexander R. Williams, John K. McCullagh, John Sanders, Anthony J. Allaire, Henry Hedden, and Henry Burden.

### Extinguishment of Fires—Novel Device.

A resident of Portsmouth, N. H., writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

"While erecting a brick building in this place five or six years ago, a block of two dwelling-houses of four stories, with Mansard-roof, I had inserted in the partition wall, extending from the cellar to a foot above the ridge-pole, an iron pipe of three inches diameter, fitted in the cellar to receive the hose from a steam fire-engine, and at the upper end to receive a hose and pipe, which are always kept ready for that purpose. It is supposed that the water from this pipe can be thrown at least a hundred feet in all directions, thus protecting all the property falling within that range, the water descending from such a height with the force of a heavy shower of rain. There has never yet been any necessity of testing the efficacy of this plan."

## A WELL-EARNED COMPLIMENT.

### Presentation to Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell—Remarks of Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.

An elegant souvenir of the late memorable political campaign was presented, yesterday, to Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, by admiring friends, who bore active part in the struggle, and who desired to show him their appreciation of his sterling worth and invaluable services.

The testimonial consists of a photograph album, of exquisite design and elaborate construction. The covers are of gold and purple velvet. On reverse corners, the national and State arms, with monograms of Grant, Wilson, Dix, and Robinson. The centre contains, on a gold plate, the monogram of Mr. Cornell, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; the reverse side, another gold plate, upon which is engraved a miniature banner-raising, with a speaker addressing an audience. On the massive lock, the words, "A Tribute to Earnest Faith;" also the text:

The Lord is on my side; I will not fear: what can man do unto me?—Psalms, cxviii., 6.

Upon the first page, richly embossed in gold and crimson, the words:

"Presented to Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, by friends, in the campaign of '72."

The succeeding page bears the lines of Whittier:

"The ballot, it descends as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
And regulates the freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God."

Upon the same page are two ballots cast by the Presidential Electors for President Grant and Vice-President Wilson. The third and fourth pages contain an index of the 300 pictures of the book. The first picture is that of Gen. Grant, Henry Wilson succeeds, and the rest of the book is filled with the faces of men who either in the council, the journalistic field, or the platform took part in the contest just closed. The book contains the pictures of the officers elected by the State in the presentments of Dix, Robinson, Stroud, Graves, and Tremain. In the County, by Havemeyer, Davis, Sutherland, Van Vorst, Phelps, and Kessler. The Presidential Electors, led by Frederick Douglass, Emil Sauer, and Stewart L. Woodford. The State Committee follow the pictures of Henry Clews, Treasurer, and John N. Knapp, Secretary. The Speakers, led by Hon. Roscoe Conkling, follow in alphabetical order, and among the faces may be found distinguished men who have addressed audiences in this State. Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary Robeson, Hon. George William Curtis, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Govs. Noyes, Perham, and Jewell, Gen. Burnside, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Butler, Senator Sherman, Gen. Sharpe, Gov. Salomon, and a host of others. The journalistic element is represented by Mr. George Jones, of the TIMES; William Cullen Bryant, Esq., *Evening Post;* Hugh J. Hastings, Esq., *Commercial;* J. M. Bundy, of the *Evening Mail*. The face of the veteran Thurlow Weed appears among others, and lawyers, doctors, merchants, who were known in the canvass, are included in the book.

Mr. Thomas Nast contributes a sketch of himself. The great caricaturist is represented sharpening his pencil for another fray. On the walls may be seen the dilapidated countenances of the Broken Ring and the tearful trio of Schurz, Tipton, and Trumbull. The fence portrays the fights of Mr. Nast, war sketches, riot sketches, and campaigns of '62, '64, '68, '72, and Mr. Nast is represented exclaiming "Next!"

With the photograph album was also presented a book containing the letters which accompanied the pictures.

This book is also of gold and purple velvet; upon a plate on the front the words, "Souvenir Republican Campaign, 1872." The lock bears the following appropriate inscription:

Let such an one think this, that such as we are in word by letters when we are absent, such we will be also in deed when we are present.—Second Corinthians, x., 11.

The following are among the many letters contained in the book which deserve especial notice:

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In response to your letter of the 22d of November, I herewith inclose you an engraving of myself, with autographs, to be placed in the album to be presented to Hon. A. B. Cornell by admiring friends, as a token of their high regard for him personally, and of his eminent services in the late political campaign.

No one has a higher appreciation of Mr. Cornell's worth as a citizen and friend than I have, nor has he a more sincere well-wisher for his future success and prosperity. Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

F. G. GEDNEY, Esq.

HON. HENRY WILSON.

NATICK, Nov. 20, 1872.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to bear my testimony to the ability and fidelity of Mr. Cornell during the campaign just closed so grandly in your great State and in the country. I shall ever remember how bravely he led, how wisely he planned, and how faithfully he labored. Ever yours, HENRY WILSON.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in bearing testimony, from a personal knowledge, to the ability, efficiency, and indefatigable devotion of A. B. Cornell, Esq., as Chairman of the Republican Committee of the State, in the conduct of the late campaign, which has terminated in so triumphant a victory.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, JOHN A. DIX.

GEN. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

DEAR SIR: Absence from the State for the last three weeks is my apology for not sooner replying to your letter of the 12th inst. I take special pleasure in testifying to the great energy, zeal, and ability of Mr. Cornell during the late canvass. To him, above all others, are we indebted for our great triumph in this State. Very truly yours, JOHN C. ROBINSON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1872.

SENATOR CONKLING.

Where all have done so much, comparisons are dangerous, but no one will deny that in the great canvass just closed in the State of New-York, the first praise among the able, the devoted, and the true belongs to Alonzo B. Cornell.

November, 1872. ROSCOE CONKLING.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1872.

SIR: With great pleasure I join in the expression of gratitude to Mr. Cornell for his great services in the conduct of the late campaign in New-York. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

HON. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst. is received, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity which it affords to express my high appreciation of the zeal and ability with which Hon. A. B. Cornell, as Chairman of the Republican Committee of New-York, conducted the glorious political campaign of 1872 in that State.

Yours very truly, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Letters from other distinguished gentlemen succeed. Both books were the work of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and their designer has been occupied upon them for the past two months.

Yesterday afternoon a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Edwards Pierrepont, Jackson S. Schultz, George Jones, William A. Darling, and Henry Clews, with Mr. F. G. Gedney, Secretary for the Committee of Speakers, waited upon Mr. A. B. Cornell, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and presented the testimonial on behalf of the friends who had worked with him in the canvass. Mr. Pierrepont spoke as follows:

MR. CORNELL: A young man well placed for observing the judicious and peculiar labors of the Chairman of the New-York Republican State Central Committee during the recent canvass, and hearing constant approval of your most efficient work, conceived the idea of securing these expressions of admiration in some enduring form, but his estimate of the character of the Chairman advised him that no costly testimonial in silver or gold would be accepted, and Mr. Gedney asked some of your intimate coworkers in the great political conflict, and those who had personal knowledge of the good judgment shown, and the inestimable services rendered by the Chairman, to send their photographs, their signatures, and such brief expressions as they might desire to make, which, being put together in an album, might remain as a true estimate of your great usefulness, after the freshness of the contest, and the victory and congratulations had passed away. In behalf of those whose names are subscribed within, I present you this testimonial of their sincere regard. It is a simple but honest tribute of earnest and appreciative men; by you more valued than gold, or a monument of brass. Among the names you will find that of the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the eminent and able Republican Senator of New-York, the newly-elected Governor of the State, the Mayor of the City, and one I need not mention, who, at the frequent peril of his life, resisting temptations to most men alluring, has done more valiant battle against the great evil of our time, and to render the continuance of free government in our City possible, than any one man whom we have the honor to know. We present you this book of testimonial, that you, and your wife, and your children, and your kindred may read your fellow-citizens' estimate of the sound judgment, fidelity, indefatigable industry, good sense, ability, and patriotism of him, whose modesty would tend to conceal his virtues.

Mr. Cornell, evidently taken by surprise, responded briefly and feelingly. With many warm wishes for his future prosperity and usefulness, the Committee withdrew.

### Boston Affronted by an Old Lady.

The Boston *Advertiser* relates the following: "A good old lady, with band-boxes and bundles innumerable, tumbled into a city-bound train at Chelsea, yesterday, and inquired if 'these cars stopped at Boston?' On being assured by the amused spectators that those cars did give passengers a moment or so to alight at the wayside station she alluded to, the troubled expression gave place to one of placid serenity as she rejoined, 'Lor, I suppose they do stop most everywhere.'"

## EDUCATIONAL.

### The Universities in the State of New-York.

*From the Utica Herald, Dec. 25.*

New-York State is to have another university. It is the result of amalgamation. Union College, rich in money, but poor in students, and weakened by a wrangle of years' duration among its trustees, is to be transplanted bodily to the State Capital, there to form a collegiate department for the several post graduate schools already in flourishing status there—the Albany Law-school, the Albany Medical College, and the Dudley Observatory. It is no easy or pleasant thing for Union College to surrender its identity and evacuate the historic ground upon which it has flourished in the past. But its choice has seemed to lie between that and oblivion. Its thousands of patrons and friends throughout the State, will therefore have no course but to believe this step of consolidation to be wisely taken.

The sincere and impartial friends of education will, perhaps, think twice before settling upon the same conclusion. It has for some time been a question among them, whether New-York State was not likely to obtain more colleges and universities than is really best for the cause of advanced and thorough education. The number of these institutions has increased more rapidly within this State than anywhere else, not even excepting the great and growing States of the West. There are three collegiate institutions in New-York City—enough to educate all the young men of the Metropolis who do not go into business or seek Eastern colleges. Hamilton College, stalwart under sixty years' growth, is educating the youth of Central New-York. Madison University, father down the valley, draws largely from the Baptist denomination. What Madison does not secure, goes to Rochester University, already firmly and permanently established. Cornell University, offering special attractions to certain classes of students, has drawn many hundreds who would otherwise have sought a classical education. Syracuse University, two years old, already claims all the young men of Methodist proclivities. Here, including Union College, are six institutions of learning, outside the Metropolis. It is unquestionable that they draw from a State which, large and populous as it is, is not able to afford to all of them such a patronage as will justify every exertion to keep abreast with the advance in culture and educational facilities which marks the times in which we live. And yet, in spite of this fact, it is notorious that twenty-five per cent. of the students in the great Eastern institutions are natives of New-York.

### Meteoric Display at Sea—A Rough Passage Across the Atlantic.

The ship R. C. Winthrop, Smith, master, arrived at this port last night, from Antwerp, having been forty-nine days on the voyage. She took the southern passage, and experienced variable weather nearly all the time, being five days north of Hatteras before baffling winds. On the night of Nov. 22, the officers and crew were witnesses to a magnificent meteoric display. The report of the Captain is as follows:

Nov. 22, latitude 37° 20′ north, longitude 11° 59′, took a heavy gale from west-south-west, which backed to south and south-south-east, blowing fearfully, at the same time a heavy sea setting in from north-west, causing the ship to labor and strain terribly. At 6 o'clock it became calm, when the barometer suddenly began to rise; at 6½ the wind came out from north-north-west, and in twenty minutes increased to a terrible hurricane; ran the ship southward in a tremendous head-sea, which she would strike, and seem to bend her double; decks constantly flooded with water; squalls would come over about every half-hour, the wind blowing so hard that it seemed utterly impossible for canvas or spars to stand. At 8 P. M., sounded pumps, and found twenty-eight inches of water in the hold. At midnight the gale abated. Nov. 27, latitude 34° 13′ north, longitude 17° 19′ west, centre of Madeira Island bearing south one-half east, distant 100 miles, we had a meteoric shower, which commenced at dark and lasted about two and a half hours; the first hour there were, near as I could judge, from 900 to 1,200 meteors in the air constantly; second hour from 400 to 600, last half hour gradually disappeared. About four-fifths of them appeared to be nothing but small balls of fire shooting through the air quite leisurely, but about one-fifth presented a most beautiful appearance, shooting like lightning through the air and leaving a trail of fire, resembling the back fire of a war rocket. Dec. 24, latitude 34° north, longitude 74° 45′ west, took a heavy gale from north-east, south-east, and north-west, which lasted four days. Dec. 25, was struck by three seas within fifteen minutes, carried away part of rail forward, started whole of topgallant forecastle, windlass, and fall bitts, causing main-deck to leak badly.

### The Death of King Kamehameha.

As already announced, King Kamehameha V., of the Sandwich Islands, died at the royal palace, Honolulu, on Wednesday, Dec. 11. The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of Dec. 14 speaks of him as follows:

"The disease which was the immediate cause of the King's death is now said to have been dropsy on the chest, the serious nature of which appears to have been either misapprehended by the medical attendants, and by His Majesty himself, or to have been withheld.

Forty-two years ago, last Wednesday, the Prince Lot Kamehameha Kapuaiwa, second son of Mataio Kekuanaoa and Kinau (daughter of Kamehameha I.,) first saw the light in the City of Honolulu, the late Mrs. G. P. Judd being the immediate attendant of the Princess at the birth. In company with the late King Kamehameha IV. and a number of other scions of the high chiefs, His Majesty, now deceased, was educated at the Royal School, established by the American Mission, in 1839, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook, and in after years the King held his earlier teachers in the highest regard. During the reign of his predecessor, he filled with ability the important office of Minister of the Interior, ascending the throne on the decease of his royal brother, Nov. 30, 1863. He has thus reigned nine years and eleven days. The late King was distinguished for keen judgment, firmness of purpose, and stability of character, and was an ardent lover of his country."

The *Advertiser* also says: "The death of the King without an appointed and proclaimed successor causes a lapse in our political life, and leads to a disputed succession. But happily for the country in this emergency, our population is so sparse, so peaceable, and so entirely amenable to the law, that we need not fear any disturbances, such as have occurred in other kingdoms on the event of a disputed succession. The dispute and choice of a new head of the nation and order of Government is to be left to a Legislature; and it is only to be desired that such a Legislature was to be chosen by the people in view of the present political exigency. A convention of the people, called in consequence of the demise of the last of the Kamehamehas, might afford an opportunity for a correct expression of the political sentiment of the country. We need such an expression; and we need such a political head and organization as will take the initiative in the movements of Hawaii nei—that will be sufficiently enlightened to appreciate all her capabilities and all her wants, and that will possess the statesmanship to lead her onward, by wise and timely measures, in the march of material progress. During this interregnum, the people are the actual sovereign. They were subject, when they obeyed a constitution granted only by the royal will of the late King. It had no life but in his will and dictation. Therefore, since it dies with him, is not this a proper time when they should desire and demand a constitution which shall be the expression of their will, and not merely that of the new chief whom they may choose? The Hawaiian people, native and foreign born, are now sovereign. Let them consider well, how they delegate their powers. Allegiance ceases with the life of the Prince. On this occasion, let it only be renewed to an authority that fully represents the will of the people."

### The Death of Mr. John A. Brown, of Philadelphia.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 1.*

Mr. John A. Brown, the banker, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 1,823 Walnut-street, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Brown was born in Ballymena, Ireland, May 21, 1788, and was the third of the four sons of Alexander Brown, who established a banking-house in Baltimore, Md., in 1800. The eldest son was Sir William Brown, the head of the Liverpool and London banking-houses of Brown, Shipley & Co. The second son, George, was engaged in the original house in Baltimore, and the fourth son, James, is the head of the New-York house of Brown Brothers & Co.

Mr. John A. Brown came to Philadelphia in 1818, and established a branch of the parent house. In 1838 Mr. Brown retired from active business, but maintained his connection with this and other enterprises, and was one of the oldest directors of the North America Insurance Company. Mr. Brown has given large sums of money to public and private charities, and in August, 1871, gave to the trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital the sum of $300,000, accompanied by a deed of trust, defining the precise condition upon which the trust was created. The income from this sum is to be devoted to the support of the hospital, and no part of the principal or income is to be used in building, the payment of debts, or in any other way than the payment of current expenses after the hospital shall have been opened. Bonds and securities, with the deed of trust, were deposited with the Fidelity Trust Company, and the trustees of the hospital accepted the gift, which at once placed the institution on a substantial basis. Mr. Brown had been ill for nearly two years previous to his death. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Alexander W. Brown.

## THE MAROS VALLEY IN TRANSYLVANIA.

KORUNKA-MAROS VASARHELY, Transylvania, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

It happens that many of my journeys have been in this lovely valley. The railroad runs through a considerable portion of it, and beyond the rail I have driven through its pleasant intervales. In former times it was a misfortune for Transylvania that all her water courses ran out of the country. Export was easy, but importing costly, as the streams are rapid and difficult. Now, however, the railroad changes all that. Her wine and corn and salt and coal and minerals are sent forth by the road, and in return come the manufactures and luxuries of Western Europe. Wood is still floated down the Maros and other streams, and salt is occasionally boated; but the rail supplies the place of most vehicles, though one still meets wagons with bottles of mineral water, or laden with the rather primitive manufactures of Wallachia. Much is hoped for by the inhabitants from the continuance of the railroad connections with the Black Sea and Turkey and the Principalities.

Still Transylvania is poor. She cannot produce much at the best, and that production will be of raw materials, such as the countries toward the mouth of the Danube do not require. Her great trade must always be with Germany and Europe, and for this the railroads will be beyond all value. Her delicious wines and grain and cattle and minerals will find their way to Pesth, Trieste, and Vienna, and bring back manufactures in exchange. It may be, also, that in time, capital will enter her borders, use the manifold water-power there, and, employing the cheap labor of the country, compete with Germany and Belgium in manufacture itself. The grand want of Transylvania now is capital. Enormous resources remain to be unfolded, provided only capital were at hand.

The Crédit Anstalten of Pesth are beginning to supply this want, and no doubt will, more and more, as the capital of Europe discovers that it can have good security and high rates of interest in Hungary. The Transylvanian landlords complain much of the high rates of interest demanded by these associations; but this does not appear to be more than seven or eight per cent. on bond and mortgage; while the local money-lenders will demand fifteen per cent. often on ordinary securities. The enormous number of savings banks founded in the last few years shows that capital is beginning to accumulate in the country itself; but the immense number of new enterprises will swallow it up and all that can be loaned in addition. In fact, in respect to capital, Hungary is in the position of our Western States; but her cheap labor enables her to employ borrowed capital to even better advantage than we do, though she has not our richness of soil, and perhaps not so efficient labor as we have. On the whole, however, interest seems higher in the average.

The scenery and the landscape figures on the Maros are characteristic—a rapidly-flowing stream of the size of the Housatonic, on each bank level intervales of Indian corn or grass, beyond ancient terraces, bare of trees, then steep vine-clad hills, and the horizon on each side of blue and often jagged mountains, but almost everywhere a landscape without trees.

On the Upper Maros, however, the hills are nearer the stream, and are covered with forests. Here rafts are guided down the current by lumbermen, who "run the rapids" as skillfully as our own woodmen. In little eddies of the river are continual groups of women, so that they come to be features of the landscape. Some stand to their knees in the water striking the water hour after hour with bundles of flax, which they are cleansing, while others are burying it in pools for rotting. This is made into coarse linen cloth, and forms "the night-gowns" I have so often commented on. Flax and hemp are favorite productions in Transylvania.

In taking the train up the valley I had chosen the day train, which in Hungary always seems the slow one. We had some twenty minutes or half an hour at every station. There is something indescribably animating and agreeable about the ways of the Hungarian population. Every one has a polite or lively speech for his neighbor. The gentlemen discuss politics; the peasants "chaff" one another; the soldiers, of whom there are several compartments, freely flirt with the pretty maidens at the station; all is life and animation at each stopping. As I listen at one station to the babel of languages, I suddenly hear English. "What you do here? You *cot tam!* Why be you come again?" This, from a Hungarian to a ruddy English gentlemen, an engineer as I hear, who is engaged in building the road—they form a group of Hungarians and railroad officers. "*Ja! es ist die verfluchte Linke* (it is the cursed Left) which has made all the trouble!" Then comes the hearty "*Jo regàt*" (good day!) of the Magyar peasants, and the Italian-like chatter of the Wallachs, and here and there a Servian conversation, or the broad dialect sounding like low Dutch of the Transylvanian Saxon.

On the railroad buildings are no longer German and Hungarian directions, but words like *domni*, (gentleman,) showing a Roman tongue. As I happen, today, to like a coupé to rest in and escape excessive tobacco smoke, I put a twenty kreutzer in the hands of the guard, and he gives me a coupé to myself. We arrive at Maros Vasarhely after dark, and I feel very uncertain whether to go to a hotel there or to drive at once to one of my hospitable acquaintances, to whom I have letters, in the country. I know the terrors of a Hungarian hotel, and I also know the generous hospitality of these gentlemen. So, as well to save time as for my enjoyment, I put my valise in the hands of one of the porters, who always meet you at the stations, rush out, find a Wallach hackman who does not understand me, arrange a bargain through a German gentleman who stands by, and then swiftly drive out into the darkness to the country. There is a sort of adventure and uncertainty in such escapades which is attractive. But you depend entirely on the honesty of the one who guides you. If he chooses to set you down in the midst of the forest, he can do so, or if he should break down in a village of Wallachs, no one could understand you or you others. On this occasion my guide almost proved a broken reed. In the midst of a dark portion of the road he suddenly stopped, and addressed me in pure Romain. I replied in vigorous German, in which the name of my destination figured largely. Neither of us had the least idea what the other was saying. I stood on the steps of the carriage, and pointing toward the direction where I knew must be my destination, vociferated, "Graf, T——i, Korunka! Korunka!"

"Nem Grof T——i!" was his reply. "No, Count! he is gone!"

"Koroonka! koroonka!" I shouted, and, fearing for his fare, he continued on; and, passing by a village church, soon brought me under an archway of a large white castle.

The servants came forth as usual, and one guides me to the Count, who is enjoying an evening smoke at a porch, looking into his garden. He receives me with the usual courtesy, and knows all about my objects already. I go back to settle with my hackman, when he demands double the fare we had agreed on; but the Count addressed him in a style of such vigor, that he is soon glad to be off with a small additional *trinkgeld*.

All the rooms, as usual, in the castle, are on the ground floor, and I am shown at once to mine, in a little separate building, where a servant takes charge of me. At supper we sat long, and afterward, as my host finished his pipe, discussing all sorts of problems. The Count was trained in the Protestant College of Maros Var Sarhely, and spoke admirable German and clear French. He understood English. He was one of the most agreeable and interesting men I met with in Hungary.

I asked him why he was not in political life?

"I will tell you, Herr B. There are some men, to whom, when they come to shake hands with me, I like to put my hand behind my back. I respect the honest poor man, and would rather salute him than the first magnate in the land; but when one of these demagogues in elegant clothes and white neck-cloths, who are forever lying to the people, and seeking to make money out of the nation, come around, I like to show an honest man's contempt for them. But if I am a candidate, I must shake hands with every one, and solicit the votes of these hypocritical newspaper scribblers and scoundrels. I like better to be independent—besides, I am considered a *reactionaire!*"

"But are you a reactionary, Herr Grof? You believe in progress and education and suffrage based on intelligence. Are you not what we Republicans call a Liberal Conservative?"

"I belong to the Right, Herr B., and I detest the revolutionary Left, who would destroy the Ausg Leich (Union) and plunge us in war again. Still, I do not find all the administration of the Deák party precisely as I would desire it. The local appointments are often poor, and Government undertakes too much. It is building too many railroads."

"You know, Herr Grof," said I, "that we in America do not believe in governments mixing too much in private business."

We then fell on the old bone of discussion, the former *Robot*, or serf system.

"You had slavery once in America, Herr B., and your slaves were far better off than they are now in freedom. Then their masters took care of them, provided physicians, and kept them from extreme poverty. Now they are like the *prolètaires* of all civilized countries."

In reply, I said that we considered it a wrong and injustice to hold property in man; that, as our fellow-creature and the child of God, we had no right to keep him as a slave, no matter what became of him when free; that slavery was a curse to both master and man; but that, in point of fact, the negro was doing very well in freedom; and that the old serfdom was a possession in the labor of a man, to which the master had no moral right.

"I admit your principles, Herr B. We could not desire to keep up an unjust system. But your position is not according to the lights of modern science. Büchner would not support you. If I ever become a follower of Vogt and Büchner; if I believe that there is nothing in nature but *kraft* and *stoff*, (force and material,) that God is the phantasm of an idea, and conscience an inherited habit, and man an improved ape; if I can throw aside my Testament and my Prayer-book as fictions, then why should I not, if I have opportunity, make men my serfs or slaves, and get all out of them I can, and treat them as I do my animals, or whatever property falls to my share?"

I did not reply; though, according to my ideas, the development theory as to human origin should make no difference in the obligation of human duties. But the fervid burst of the Count shows how the materialism of Büchner strikes the practical mind of a Hungarian. C. L. B.

### Great Storm in Paris.

Writing from the French capital on Dec. 10, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "A tempest, almost tropical in its violence, burst in the forenoon over Paris, and continued raging until toward 7 this evening. It was with difficulty that I could during its most angry moments keep in mind that I was in a solidly-built house, and not in a ship struggling through a storm. The joists of the floors creaked and labored from the strain of atmospheric pressure put upon the outer walls; and, though Venetian blinds were closed fast, plate glass panes were dashed into the rooms most exposed to the violence of the hurricane. There is now a relative lull; but the depressed state of the barometer threatens a renewal of the storm, which, having traveled from west to east, brought with it clouds so black that daylight was eclipsed early in the afternoon. Much rain has fallen within the last twelve hours. The Seine, which was falling yesterday, suddenly resumed its upward movement, and marked this morning six metres two centimetres, or five metres above the normal waterwark of the Pont Royal. In the course of a hundred years it has attained its present level but eight times. From the state of its affluents above Paris, the torrents of rain which, it is telegraphed, are falling in Upper Burgundy, and the cloud-laden winds rushing from the Atlantic, an additional rise of fifty centimetres may well be apprehended. The floods at Longchamps and St. James give the race-course and review ground an appearance of a lake, in color resembling dirty suds, and in consistency thick gruel. A boat might be paddled through the ground floor of the stand-house, which, being built on solid stone foundations, has so far resisted the leveling influences of the watery invasion. Bercy, from being, last week, as much under water as an Egyptian rice-field during seed-time, was only, on Sunday, a very muddy slough. But last night it received another visit from the usually well-behaved Seine, which in a quarter of an hour poured, to the depth of sixty centimetres, her saponaceous-looking water into the streets behind the Entrepôt des Vins. The cells of the Conciergerie are in an intensely damp state. The vaulted hall in the basement story, which was used as a goal for political prisoners in 1852, is seriously menaced by the river. This chamber is situated exactly beneath the Salle des Pas-Perdus of the Palais de Justice, and originally served as the kitchens of St. Louis. It was constructed in the most solid way. But time, damp, and the ardent flames of petroleum have so taxed the resisting power of the pillars supporting the vaults, the city architect reports that they are incapable of surviving an inundation."

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—It is susceptible of easy proof that the Sewing-machine has been a greater blessing to the American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers, and the patient overworked women of the land who, as a class, most needed relief from the burdens of every-day life. Every father and husband fails in his duty if he neglects to endow his house with such a triumph of science as the Wilson Under-feed Sewing-machine. It is the cheapest and best Sewing-machine ever offered. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

A throng of artists daily crowd the ware-rooms of J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway, to test and enjoy the new KNABE PIANOS, just received. All pronounce them superb.—*Advertisement.*

**Oatmeal Soap,** (Inderical,) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic; a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

**Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles,** at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

**A Bouquet** of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.

**New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st.,** New-York.

**Extra Dry Cabinet**
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
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Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the** world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

**Wood Carpeting, No. 949 Broadway.** Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

## DIED.

BRICE.—At Newark, N. J., on the 1st inst., ANNA, daughter of Rev. A. L. Brice, in the 20th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Eighth-avenue M. E. Church, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives will meet at the residence of her father, No. 54 8th-av., at 1½ o'clock.

BURTIS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1873, MARGARET, wife of Divine Burtis, in the 50th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, Mrs. SARAH COOPER, relict of Jeremiah Cooper, aged 84 years. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's (Friday's) papers.

DEY.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 31, EMELINE PATTERSON, widow of Jacob C. Dey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 129 Livingston-st., Friday, Jan. 3, at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Fairview Cemetery, Monmouth County, N. J., for interment, and will arrive at Red Bank at 1½ P. M. Saturday.

LINEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, Miss MARGARET LINEN, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Burkhalter, No. 220 West 4th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, ELIZABETH LUDLOW, daughter of the late Gabriel L. Lewis, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, U. A. Murdock, No. 323 5th-av., on Friday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock.

MCADAM.—On Monday evening, CHARLES WILLIAM, son of David McAdam, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 33 West 29th-st., on Thursday, at 9 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PEACOCK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 31, of consumption, JOHN R. PEACOCK, Jr., son of G. R. and M. A. Peacock, in the 28th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

PETERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, ISABEL, infant daughter of Thomas M. and Alice O. Peters.

Funeral service in St. Michael's Church, Broadway, corner of 99th st., on Friday, 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock.

PEET.—At his residence, Washington Heights, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, HARVEY P. PEET, Ph. D., LL.D., Emeritus Principal of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of the Institution, Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The 1½ train from 30th-st. will stop at the grounds of the Institution. The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment, by the 8 A. M. train Tuesday.

SAWYER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 31, 1872, in Brooklyn, WILLIAM B. SAWYER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 181 Park-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 3d inst., at 1½. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

SHUMWAY.—Suddenly, in this City, on Monday, Dec. 30, CHARLES E. SHUMWAY, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAGER.—On Monday, Dec. 30, after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of Richard Sager, in the 41st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 223 5th-av.

SARGEANT.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 29, THOS. SARGEANT, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 261 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10½ A. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

VANDERBILT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, WILLIE P., infant son of Isaac C. and Mary L. Vanderbilt, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873, from the residence of his parents, No. 136 First-place, corner of Smith-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.**

BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK.

Among American and English physicians the view is very prevalent that tubercular consumption is contagious, and there are many cases on record which show the correctness of this theory. The medical profession, since the days of Laennec, sincerely believed that tuberculosis was absolutely incurable, and it was useless to make any efforts in that direction. In fact, everything had previously been tried that came within the range of medicine, with the same unsatisfactory results. The first person who made the important discovery that tubercular consumption was curable, was Dr. John H. Bennett, of Edinburgh, Scotland. After he demonstrated that the disease, like many others could be successfully treated, physicians in other parts of the world commenced gradually to approve of his theory, and the disease no longer assumed the formidable shape to the practitioner that it formerly did.

It is now, however, satisfactorily demonstrated that consumption of the lungs can be cured in nearly every instance if the disease is not allowed to progress too far before medical assistance is employed. The great remedy now used with the most satisfactory results is Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. People, however, will neglect to attend to the precautions necessary to preserve the health, and the result is numerous fatal cases of consumptions, fevers, and inflammatory diseases, which might easily have been cured if attended to in time. The origin of a large proportion of the cases of pulmonary consumption brought to the attention of Dr. SCHENCK was traced to the imprudence of the sufferers. At the first indications of diseased lungs Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP should be used. The slightest cough, pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c., could be speedily cured by an occasional dose of the syrup. Three or four Mandrake Pills taken before retiring, followed for a day or two with the Syrup, according to the directions on the wrapper, would speedily and effectually exterminate the threatened malady. Many make it a regular habit to take one or two of these Pills after eating heartily. All bad effects that might be occasioned by overburdening the stomach with food are thus prevented, and its vigor continues unimpaired. The same good effects are experienced when this popular remedy is used after drinking freely of spirituous liquors.

CHELSEA, Mass., Oct. 1, 1872.

*Dr. J. H. Schenck, north-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia:*

DEAR SIR: No doubt you are receiving letters of this kind every day, and well do your medicines deserve them.

Let me add to your long list by informing you what they have done for me. I have been treated by the best physicians for more than *three years* for Chronic Diarrhea, as brought on by an inactive liver, and now, having taken their poison, I commenced taking your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA-WEED TONIC.

This letter would be long, indeed, were I to write all that your medicines have done for me.

I commenced taking them nine weeks ago, weighing, at the time, 108 pounds, and not being able to eat anything without great suffering.

To-day I can eat anything, and weigh 130 pounds, and still gaining.

My friends speak of my case as a miracle, but I know that your MANDRAKE PILLS have saved my life, and I should as soon think of going to bed without undressing as without taking one. I saw your medicines advertised, and commenced taking them on my own account. I give no one credit for my restoration to health, except yourself, and let me wish you every success, as your medicine demands it.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. B. WINCHESTER, JR.

The following certificate has been kindly sent to Dr. Schenck, by Mr. John Young, editor of the *Pennsylvanian*:

LEBANON, Penn.

*Dr. J. H. Schenck:*

DEAR SIR: The great benefit which I derived from the use of your medicines constrains me to recommend the same to others who may be afflicted as I have been.

I have felt symptoms of pulmonary consumption for many years, having frequently been brought so low as to be confined to my room for weeks. In May, 1867, I was reduced so low as to expect relief only in death, which I, together with my friends and family, supposed to be very near, looking upon every day probably as my last one. I, however, yielded to the urgent request of some friends to try your medicines. Immediately upon using it, I felt it taking effect upon my system. Receiving some hope, I continued the use of it according to directions, gaining strength gradually, and after a few months, I was not only able to leave my room, but also strong enough to go to work at manual labor, which I have been able to continue to the present day, and now enjoy better health than I did at any other period during the last fifteen years. JOHN YOUNG.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent for Schenck's Medicines.
[To be continued.]

**PILES, OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.**

Piles, internal, external, blind, bleeding, and itching, perfectly and permanently cured by "*absorption*," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. We say perfectly and permanently cured, and mean what we say. Every vestige of the disease is eradicated, and the parts placed in a natural, sound, and healthy condition. In a practice of twenty-one years we have not, to our knowledge, had a case of return. There is not the shadow of danger attending the cure; and we have never had an unpleasant symptom accompany or follow a cure. The health and comfort of body and mind are always improved. In proof of what we here state we can refer those suffering to hundreds of the best citizens of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg, and whom we have treated and cured. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch-street, Philadelphia. At the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, this week and every fourth week hereafter.

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.**

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

**DENTISTRY.**—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $25. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

**A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BLANK** and memorandum Books, Envelops, &c., at BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th-av.

**COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS** and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday being New-Year's Day, no business was transacted relating to real estate, but for today two public sales are announced, namely:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., A. A. Redfield, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Seventy-fourth-street, 220 feet east of Madison-avenue, lot 20x102.2.

By James M. Miller, C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, a moiety of the three-story and basement brick house and lot—the latter 25x98.9—No. 337 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue; also, leases of the two four-story brown-stone front houses and lots adjoining, Nos. 333 and 335 West Twenty-eighth-street; lots each 12.6x98.9.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.


**Money to Loan**

On Bond and Mortgage on improved City property. Trust funds to loan in small amounts. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.


## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.


**Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.**

Have for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and Newark and New-York Railroad,

**MANUFACTORY SITES,**

Near and remote from the City; also large buildings heretofore used for that purpose.

Also,

**Houses, Lots, Farms, &c.,**

At all points on the line of the above roads.

Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.


## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.


HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 179 BROADWAY.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Jarvis Slade, Esq., Receiver of the International Fire Insurance Company.

BROADWAY—The valuable five-story brown-stone building, No. 179 Broadway, west side, between Cortlandt and Dey sts. Lot being 25.3 feet front by 25 feet rear, by 104 feet northerly side, 103 feet southerly side. The valuable heating and ventilating apparatus, with gas fixtures, go with the building.

Maps, terms, and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., New-York.


## STORES, &C, TO LET.


TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.


## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.


WANTED—A HOUSE BETWEEN 4TH AND 50th sts., 2d and 7th avs., valued at about $20,000, in exchange for a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, corner, near Central Park, worth $35,000; mortgage, $25,000. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 45 East 23d-st.

WANTED—FOUR APARTMENTS, WITH private table, (no dark room,) between 12th and 30th sts. Address R. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.


## FINANCIAL.


**THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY**

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $18,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, the road is thoroughly well built, and the parties in interest are among the best business men in the country.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

**$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**

**$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.**

FOR SALE BY A. S. BAYLIS & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the sale to the Trustees of sixteen (16) bonds of the January issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange-place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M., on the 6th proximo.

R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITY.
COOK COUNTY (INCLUDING CITY OF CHICAGO) TWENTY YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

The indebtedness of Cook County is exceedingly small, less than one per cent. of the value of the property assessed.

We recommend the Bonds as a first-class investment security.

GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO., Bankers, National Park Bank Building, No. 216 Broadway.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LOST, OR STOLEN FROM THE MAIL IN 1863—Three bonds of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company for $1,000 each, dated 15th March, 1853, payable 1st January, 1873, being Nos. 164, 165, and 166. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said bonds, as payment has been stopped and duplicate bonds have been issued. DULMAN & SCHARFF, for owners.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M. GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

8s. MOBILE CITY, AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.
7s. ELIZABETH CITY, due in 1877.
7s. JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN, due 1902.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—OLD INDIANA STATE 5s bought at $2,400 each.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

GAS STOCKS.—WANTED, MANHATTAN, Mutual, Metropolitan; also the [illegible] Address, [illegible] GAS STOCK, [illegible]


## FINANCIAL.


**THE GREATEST NEW ROAD.**

**The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.**

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

**Allen, Stephens & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.**

**LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY**

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

**$6,000,000,**

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

**ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,** BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

**WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,**

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS. Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

**EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.**

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class investments for sale, at the lowest market rates, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

**Evansville City, Ind.**
7 per Ct. Bonds at 82 1-2 and Interest.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
For sale by **GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,** NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st., New-York.
We offer for sale THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (consolidated,) of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the principal and interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX. These bonds are COUPON and REGISTERED, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000.
256 miles are equipped and in operation.
The present actual earnings: August, 1872, $96,841 63; September, $100,272 40; October, $118,057 58.
This road constitutes the best and shortest line between Nashville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.**
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY, FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

DESTROYED IN MY SAFE IN THE Boston fire of the 9th and 10th of Nov., 1872, certificate No. 396, for fifty shares of the capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, standing in the name of A. W. Spencer. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause, at the office of said Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York City, why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu thereof. A. W. SPENCER.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO., NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.


## FINANCIAL.


**THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,** OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

**Howes & Macy, Bankers,** NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

**VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,** 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**ILLINOIS Registered Coupon Bonds,**
$100,000, TEN PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;
$300,000, EIGHT PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN,
INTEREST PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY STATE TREASURER.
By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.
For sale by AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-St., New-York.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Descriptive pamphlets furnished upon application.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. W. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE MANHATTAN COMPOST PIPE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held at No. 157 Chambers-st., on the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days next preceding the election. M. FOLSOM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEBT OF RICHmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, No. 323, dated Nov. 1, 1854, for $164 50, and bearing six per cent. interest.
Application has been made to said Company for renewal of the same. E. A. LIVINGSTON.


## SAVINGS BANKS.


MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1872.
FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873.
Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

**ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,** NO. 420 GRAND-ST.
Interest from the first of every month.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*
Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

**DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK,** NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under; five per cent. on sums over $2,000. Deposits made on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1873.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

**Broadway Savings Institution,**
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.


## SAVINGS BANKS.


THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-St.
DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.
DEPOSITS made on before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873—JANUARY INTEREST.
The Twenty-Fifth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 3 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, S. W. corner Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., Opposite Cooper Institute, CHARTERED IN 1852.
The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1, as a deposit of that day.
Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.
An interest dividend, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1873, payable Jan. 20, 1873, at following rates per annum, viz.: six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.


## DIVIDENDS.


NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st January, 1873, will be redeemed by us after that date.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS;
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS;
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS;
All due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after 2d proximo:
Chicago and Alton Railroad, first mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railroad, second mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred, first mortgage.
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Consolidated mortgage.
Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railroad, first mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, first Funding.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.
Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.
All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th day of January. JOHN KEBLER, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, Dec. 17, 1872.
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent. on the Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 10, 1873, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Philadelphia, and No. 57 Broadway, New-York.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 20, until Jan. 11, 1873. RICHARD F. STEVENS, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed on and after Dec. 15, 1872. By order of the Board of Directors, D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and the two million loan bonds of said State maturing on that day, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO., NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1872.
COUPON NO. 7 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873, at the office of the Company, and at the Banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. O. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after Jan. 10, 1873. C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE DOUGlas County (Nebraska) Bonds, due January 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1873. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.


## DIVIDENDS.


**TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,**
JAN. 1, 1873.
ORGANIZED 1848.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and mortgages | $2,187,600 00 |
| Stock investments | 6,001,550 50 |
| Amount loaned on public stocks | 728,500 51 |
| Real estate, cost, $52,681 35, market value, $75,000; Standing on books at $52,681 35 | 52,681 35 |
| Real estate, cost, $150,000, market value, $175,000; Standing on books at $150,000 | 150,000 00 |
| Cash | 425,308 18 |
| Accrued interest and premium on stocks | 421,407 99 |
| Total | $9,967,048 03 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount due depositors | | $9,354,919 25 |
| Principal | $9,115,619 06 | |
| Interest credited for 1st January, 1873 | 239,200 19 | |
| Excess of assets over liabilities | | 612,128 78 |
| Total | | $9,967,048 03 |

STATISTICAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1873 | 32,960 00 |
| Number of accounts opened during the year 1872 | 6,023 00 |
| Number of accounts closed during the year 1872 | 4,878 00 |
| Number of accounts opened since organization | 78,787 00 |
| Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1872 | $3,155,297 00 |
| Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period | 3,637,703 68 |
| Amount withdrawn during the year 1872 | 3,442,242 12 |
| Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1872 | 605,104 42 |
| Amount of interest credited depositors during the same period | 482,406 68 |

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1872, and when credited January, $242,962 12; July, $239,444 56.
Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, market value, $5,069,100 | $2,187,600 00 |
| Stock Investments, viz.: | |
| United States bonds, par | 1,653,600 00 |
| New-York State stocks, par | 110,000 00 |
| South Carolina bonds, par, $150,000 | 36,000 00 |
| City of New-York stock, par | 2,262,200 00 |
| City of Brooklyn stock, par | 220,000 00 |
| City of Utica stock, par | 93,500 00 |
| City of Albany stock, par | 424,000 00 |
| City of Syracuse stock, par | 315,000 00 |
| City of Oswego stock, par | 104,000 00 |
| County of New-York stock, par | 586,900 00 |
| County of Westchester bonds, par | 196,350 00 |
| Demand loans on United States bonds, State stock, and City of New-York stock | 728,500 51 |
| Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost | 52,681 35 |
| Real estate, market value, $175,000, cost | 150,000 00 |
| Cash | 425,308 18 |
| Accrued interest and premium on stocks | 421,407 99 |
| Total | $9,967,048 03 |

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1872.
W. W. LYON, Notary Public New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 6, 1873. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds, due Jan. 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1883.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1872, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1873. C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of "George Opdyke & Co.," No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873. E. F. WINSLOW, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders, on and after the 2d day of January, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date. D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MAturing 1st January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway. M. COURTRIGHT, President.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. HAS been declared in currency or consolidated first mortgage bonds at ninety-five, payable 20th January proximo, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer-books closed till payment of dividend. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.
The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST maturing Jan. 1, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama Central Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Third National Bank in this City. J. B. DUMONT, Secretary.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD OF 1871.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, for the Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871 will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. T. W. PIERCE, President.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier; SAM'L B. WHITE, President.
GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1873. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL-ST.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY 1873, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at National City Bank. JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.


## DIVIDENDS.


OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share on the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10th day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 21st day of December, and reopened on the 10th day of January next. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, (cor. William-st.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.
AT A MEETING OF THE FINANCE Committee of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, held this day, it was, on motion,
*Resolved,* That a Dividend of Five per Cent. be declared, payable to the stockholders, on the 2d of January, proximo, and that the books close on the 25th instant and be re-opened on the 2d proximo.
*Resolved,* That the dividends of this Company hereafter be declared quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.
The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
*A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.*
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or, if not withdrawn, will be compounded.
Send for Circular.
J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

FLORIDA EIGHT PER CENT. STATE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st of January, 1873, the undersigned are prepared to pay the coupons maturing on that date on the Florida Eight per cent. State Bonds, numbered from 1 to 3,776, inclusive, (excepting the coupons on Bonds numbered 442 and 1,736, which have been lost unnegotiated.)
THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, (per F. N. LAURENCE, Secretary,) Fiscal Agents of the State of Florida.
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on the 20th day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 21st proximo. E. F. NEWCOMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 18th, both inclusive. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 Broad-st. DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d January proximo. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January, 1873. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6 PER Cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.
The transfer-book will remain closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1873. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6, 1873. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d proximo. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27, 1872.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad Company, maturing 1st of January, 1873, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York. JOHN B. PALMER, President.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. E. H. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1873. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 55 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1873, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. GILBERT MOLLISON, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1872.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTern, and South-eastern Railway Company.—The coupons of the first mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the banking-house of Gibson, Casanova & Co., No. 50 Exchange-place. M. P. AYERS, President.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid by the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Broadway.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF THE MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid by HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.


## DIVIDENDS.


DIVIDEND NOTICE.
At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston, Dec. 30, 1872, it was
*Voted,* That a Dividend of Four per Cent. be and the same is hereby declared, payable in STOCK, on the
27TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
to holders of stock at the close of business on the 2d day of January, 1873.
Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.
*Voted,* That the Treasurer be authorized to issue scrip for fractional portions of shares, exchangeable for a share of stock whenever the said fractions shall be presented in multiples of $100, said fractional scrip bearing no dividend or interest until consolidated and stock issued therefor.
*Voted,* That the transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 2d day of January until the 27th day of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, and Western Railway Second Mortgage Coupons, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS. B. E. SMITH, President.


## AUCTION SALES.


MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A HOTEL AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Jan 3, 1873, at 10½ o'clock, at Fitux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, south-west corner Mercer-st.: Black-walnut dining tables, oak dining chairs, black-walnut buffets, black-walnut sofas, arm and side chairs, black-walnut lounges, étagères, tête-à-têtes, black-walnut and mahogany round and side tables, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, armoires-à-glace, commodes, mattress, bolsters, pillows, shades, Nottingham lace curtains, gilt cornices, mantel mirrors, toilet sets, chandeliers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, a general assortment of kitchen utensils; also, a quantity of china and glass ware, table and bed linen, with which the sale will commence. For catalogues apply to the auctioneers, office No. 3 Pine-st., or at No. 16 East 17th-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JAN. 3, AT 10½ A. M., AT THE sales room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Good assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedding, &c.; at 2 P. M. piano, parlor suites; at 3½ P. M., velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, &c.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH AUCtion sale of SCRANTON COAL, 75,000 tons. The above sale, announced for today, is postponed on account of the severe snow-storm until FRIDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on the 4th day of January, 1873, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, 839 shares of Capital Stock of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW York.—JAMES F. HIND, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. P. BOWLES, R. Gordon Bowles, William B. Bowles, Nathan Appleton, John Doe, and Richard Roe, comprising the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-four hundred and sixty-two dollars and ten cents, and also five hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, damages allowed by law, with interest from the 13th day of November, 1872, on said two sums together, being six thousand and eight dollars and thirty-one cents, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1872. RUGGLES & BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The above-mentioned complaint was this day filed with the Clerk of this Court, in the City Hall, New-York City.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1872. RUGGLES & BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n28-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MICHAEL J. QUIGG and DAVID C. BANCKER, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 79 Nassau-street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 28th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872. O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872.—New-York, Nov. 26, 1872. O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 79 Nassau-street.
n28-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, State of New-York.—OSCAR CHEESEMAN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL B. THOMAS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-nine cents, with interest from the 15th day of January, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
d12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, State of New-York.—OSCAR CHEESEMAN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL B. THOMAS, ARCHER LIVINGSTON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the first day of September, 1867, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD, Attorney for plaintiff.
d12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, State of New-York.—SAMUEL B. THOMAS and ARCHER LIVINGSTON, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH N. WHITNER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides the cost of this action. Dated, New-York, Nov. 11, 1872. RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872. RAYMOND & COURSEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—GEORGE A. FELLOWS against MICHAEL SCHWARTZ.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $873 96, with interest from the 17th day of October, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 24, 1872. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated Nov. 20, 1872. SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n20-law6wTh

## DANCING.


A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.


## BRUSHES, &C.


BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

## SHIPPING.

# WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passengers accommodated (for all classes) unrivalled, as to cooking.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamships.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. These wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $31, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

## CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1 | Calabria, Wednesday, Jan. 22. |
| Parthia, Wednesday, Jan. 8. | Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 29. |
| Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15. | China, Wednesday, Feb. 5. |

And every alternate WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

### NOTICE.

The CUBA will sail for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1873. Passengers can embark from Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

# NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, THOMAS.....Thursday, Jan. 2, at 8 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Wednday, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wednday, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

# ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Jan. 4....VICTORIA....Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11....EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 1.
Saturday, Jan. 18....NOVA.....Saturday, Feb. 8.
Saturday, Jan. 25....INDIA.....Saturday, Feb. 15
Saturday, Feb. 1...CALIFORNIA...Saturday, Feb. 22.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Cumberland or Anchor Line Pier, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

## INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.
and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 2 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

# ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The steamer CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 12th, at 2 P. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Marta, Curaçoa, and Maracaibo.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 15th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curaçoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FOREWOOD & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 3 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PIKE.....Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE...Feb. 5, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:

MARTINGO, 1,980 tons.....Tuesday, Jan. 28,
Followed by
ARGOS and GUIANA
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and supply of water on board. No steerage passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. K. MORGAN'SSONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW AND FAST STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS...SURGET.....Saturday, Jan. 25
PEREIRE.....DANES.....Saturday, Feb. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$150 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers taking passage to or returning from the Continent of Europe at this office, will find this a most desirable route, as the passage is short, and they avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides paying three hundred dollars less.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 28d of every month.

MERIMAC, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, 73
PARA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on stipulated time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent or Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the travelers from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

# THE GREAT SOUTHERN

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The fine steamers Cherry, Capt. ADGER, and Georgia, Capt. HOSKINS, will sail as follows:

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.....Dec. 31
GEORGIA, Capt. HOSKINS.....Jan. 2, 1873
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL...Jan. 4, 1873

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freights, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, PAYTA, MANZANILLO, MAZATLAN, GUAYMAS, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 19th, 29th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 19, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. SEAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla, Mazatlan, and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all United American ports, and for all foreign ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tenata, Salina Cruz, and Panama.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH,
THURSDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 35 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. CRANE, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday.....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Wednesday only.....Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thu'sy, Jan. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

# NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

# FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. R. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, at the Depot, corner Murray; 3 Bowling-green, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. F. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. HANGAR, General Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.

—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon; and 12 night.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Donald Cameron and Andrew J. Scott, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the bankrupts to them or their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

## STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1873, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, all kinds stationery, blank books, &c. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN-lane, supply, at low prices, all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries, and Printing.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICER CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of February, 1873, for the transportation of Military Supplies on Route No. 4 and Route in Montana, during the year commencing April 1, 1873, and ending March 31, 1874.

The contractor may be required to transport supplies to and from points a reasonable distance, not exceeding 150 miles outside the limits of the regular routes, and bidders are requested to specify in their proposals the rate at which such transportation, should it be required, will be performed, to be stated separately from rates for service within regular limits of route.

Proposals will be made in triplicate, separate for each route, and will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, signed by two or more responsible parties, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded on the bidder, he will execute same and give good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

Copy of contract and blank form of proposal can be had on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Omaha, Neb.; Ogden, Utah Territory; Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, or at this office.

A copy of the form of contract and of this advertisement will be attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be indorsed on the wrapper, "Proposal for Army Transportation on Route ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.

H. C. RANSOM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, D. D.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1872.

TO MACHINISTS.

Plans and sealed proposals will be received at this office until Jan. 31, 1873, for a steam engine, boiler, and pumps, of the following general character:

The pumps shall be capable of delivering six millions United States gallons to a height of twelve feet in twenty-four hours, with a maximum piston speed not to exceed one hundred and ten feet per minute, with a guaranteed duty.

The machine shall be erected complete, at Smith's Pond engine-house, Rockville Centre, with all necessary fixtures for running, including counter, gauges, &c., but exclusive of foundations, (which latter will be prepared by the Board of City Works,) at a date to be stated in the proposals.

The engine will be subjected to the tests for capacity and duty, as usual, under experts to be agreed upon. If it fails to pass either test, it must be removed at the expense of the contractor. Six months after passing these tests, and keeping in repair in the mean while and under the charge of the contractor, if in good order, the engine will be accepted and payment in full made. By order of the Board.

LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, Dec. 23, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until Jan. 25, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during five months, commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quantity of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to

ALBERT F. PIKE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and the TIMES Westside Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Carriages, Sleigh-bells, new and second hand, reduced prices. Coupés, Coupé Rockaways, and other seasonable family carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS.—Sleighs.—Every style, single and double Sleighs; 1,000 straps Sleigh-bells, several second-hand sleighs and carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADdles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKets, in large assortment, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 71 Beekman-st.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 19, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well-pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders' board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract time, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor, on the day of April, 1873, and the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such new plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps, of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or should circumstances render not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed in the presence of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act leralizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and regulate the compensation and expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5 page 528,) approved Aug. 23, 1842, which said provisions shall in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, be and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued and in the manner of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into the agreement and give the said bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if it were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The Postmaster-General will also require any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be declared forfeited.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

## INSURANCE.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 123 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, as provided by section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 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# THE NEW YEAR.

## The Manner of its Observance in the City and Suburbs.

### A Bright Day and Abundance of General Enjoyment for Rich and Poor—Treating the Criminals and Paupers.

A brilliantly shining sun and a mild atmosphere invited thousands yesterday to enjoy New-Year's Day—a time when the tables of the rich and the middle classes are loaded with delicate viands and the choicest wines, and when hospitality is dispensed freely, and kindly greetings and merry words are given and received by each and all. There are those to whom the new year brings no pleasant thoughts, and affords no brilliant prospects. Some have lost friends, and the memory of the departed saddens the view of the future. Some have incurred losses in business, and the new year does not seem as bright to them in consequence. But energy and perseverance overcome every obstacle. The brightness of the day disappointed none of the great number in the metropolis who make New-Year's Day their favorite period for calling upon their friends and acquaintances. As early in the day as etiquette would allow, the callers, as a general rule, appeared in great numbers in the streets and avenues, wending their way to the mansions where they proposed to exchange a "Happy New-Year," and partake of the hospitalities offered. Some were on foot, and tramped through the slush which prevailed everywhere, nearly ankle deep, to their several calling places. Some appeared in sleighs and drove magnificently caparisoned teams. The day passed with pleasure, fun, and jollity, and good humor prevailed everywhere.

**Installation of Mayor Havemeyer.**

Early yesterday morning ex-Mayor Hall was in attendance at the City Hall, awaiting the arrival of the Mayor elect, to present him with the keys of the office, and formally install him as Chief Magistrate of the City. A large crowd, including many prominent politicians, blocked the corridors and rooms of the building, and by manner and conversation evinced a good deal of interest in the day's proceedings. The old Tammany attachés of the City Hall, determined to accept with the best possible grace their relief from the labors of official life, watched the hands of the clock with seeming good humor, and frequently gave expression to their feelings by such remarks as "Twenty minutes more of official life," "fifteen minutes' power," &c. Mr. Hall received the "Happy New Year" congratulations of his visitors vivaciously, and when several members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen presented themselves to be sworn in, he pompously declined to perform the ceremony, and requested them to call upon Mayor Havemeyer. Precisely at 12 o'clock the Mayor elect, accompanied by his son and a few personal friends, presented himself at the Mayor's office, and exchanged friendly salutations with Mr. Hall. Buttoning up his coat preparatory to his departure, Mr. Hall said, "Mr. Mayor, allow me to install you in your old office, to wish you a happy New Year, and a pleasant term of office." He then formally tendered him the private keys of the office, and Mayor Havemeyer bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. Hall turned to leave the apartment, when a dispatch was presented to Mayor Havemeyer from the Coroners' office. Mr. Hall looked at the missive, and remarking, "That letter should have been given to me, as I am the dead man," made his final departure from the office. Mayor Havemeyer proceeded to the Governor's Room, where he held a public reception. Among those who waited upon him were Controller Green, Commissioner Van Nort, Mr. George Jones, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, Joseph C. Pinckney, Marshal Hart, Martin T. McMahon, Tax Receiver, John A. Kennedy, Chas. E. Loew, County Clerk, Sheriff Brennan, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, and the various attachés of the public Departments. As the throng pressed round the Mayor, three little boys came forward to congratulate him. Instantly advancing to meet them, he kissed them on the cheek, and remarked that they, at least, would not cheat. At 1 o'clock the reception terminated, and the Mayor left for home. In a conversation with a TIMES reporter, he said that he intended to familiarize himself immediately with the workings of the office, and whatever appointments he might then deem advisable would be made.

**The District-Attorney's Office.**

In the District-Attorney's office, yesterday, the formality of transfer was attended with little or no ceremony. Mr. Garvin met Mr. Phelps and formally resigned the position. The criminal cases pending will be continued by the same counsel, but under the supervision of Mr. Phelps. The threat of decapitation of the officials in the office of Mr. Phelps receives, with his authority, an unqualified contradiction.

**The City Prisons and House of Detention.**

A good dinner of poultry and vegetables, with dessert, was supplied to the inmates of the Ludlow-street Jail by Warden Tracey, and every reasonable relaxation of discipline was allowed the prisoners in honor of New-Year's Day.

At the Tombs and Essex and Jefferson Market Prisons the day was not observed in any marked degree. The Courts closed earlier than usual on holidays, and quite a number of prisoners brought up for trifling offenses were allowed to go on their way rejoicing. The witnesses confined in the House of Detention were treated to a substantial dinner of poultry and extras, under the direction of Sergt. Davis, and New-Year's was celebrated in a becoming manner.

**The Island Institutions.**

At the different institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, on Ward's, Randall's, Hart's, and Blackwell's Islands, New-Year's Day was fittingly celebrated.

For the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island Warden Smyth provided a sumptuous repast, and, with the aid of the officers of the Institution, successfully ministered to the wants of the patients. The inebriates confined in the Asylum on the same Island were amply provided for by Dr. Adams. On Randall's Island, Warden Stephens had a busy time. For nearly a week preparations for the proper celebration of the day have kept the officials of the Child's Nursery busy, and the little inmates were bountifully entertained. The candies and cakes, that formed for the children the most attractive feature of the day's entertainment were prepared at the bake-house on Blackwell's Island. At the Asylum for Idiots, Warden Walker treated the inmates to turkey and other delicacies. On Hart's Island, the boys of the Industrial School, under the care of Warden Dunphy, had a very jolly time. The ordinary rules of discipline in force on the other days of the year were suspended, and the boys, after the usual morning exercises, were treated to a substantial dinner of turkey and roast beef, followed by pies and cakes. On Blackwell's Island, the inmates of the Charity Hospital, the Alms-house, the Work-house, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Penitentiary were made to feel at least for one day that a worse lot might be theirs. At Bellevue Hospital, Warden Brennan, assisted by his corps of nurses and Superintendents, was indefatigable in his efforts to make the first day of the new year a happy one for those under his care.

**Sleighing and Skating at the Parks.**

Though the weather yesterday was anything but favorable for sleighing, there were large numbers of sleighs to be seen on the boulevards north of the Park, their occupants being generally in the happiest frame of mind. The snow was "slushy," and the horses, plunging through it, threw up the sand-like mass in lumps with every stride. This was not well calculated to show off the fine paces or clean action of the horses; but those who rode behind them seemed to care little for this, and appeared to enjoy thoroughly their ride and the warm, bright weather. Of the handsomer and more expensive class of sleighs usually to be seen on the road on other days, there were comparatively few; the gentlemen who owned them having duties and pleasures which kept them south of the Park precincts, and the ladies who would at other times be seen in these equipages, were at home entertaining their gentlemen friends. Nevertheless the various avenues and roads where sleighing is usually indulged in, presented a lively picture, with their crowds of pleasure-seekers, and the absence of the "upper ten" was unnoticed. In the parks, the skaters perfectly swarmed over the ice-bound ponds. The ice was in good condition, thanks to the energy of the park-cleaning brigade, and the thousands of skaters swept over the frozen surface in a never-resting, undiminishing crowd. It was surprising how the vast numbers could indulge in the sport on an area which seemed so limited, without frequent and violent collisions taking place. But they did. Flushed faces, and eyes sparkling with the fun of the sport, met one everywhere; all appeared to be the better for their healthful and vigorous recreation. Intoxicated individuals were rarely met. There was no drawback to the sport yesterday. The bright sun made the day glad, and no keen, piercing wind swept down from the north to nip the fingers and make blue the noses of the skaters. It was noticeable that an unusually large proportion of these were boys not yet arrived at the dignity of "making calls." Apparently, they were unconscious of any loss thereby; for nothing could exceed the hilarity and earnestness with which they, in common with the older folks, went into the business of the hour. Whatever pleasure skating can yield to those who practice it seemed to be found by the thousands who yesterday thronged the lakes in Central Park.

**The Day Among the Germans.**

Among the Germans the day was observed quietly. The custom of making calls has been adopted by the Germans to a limited extent, and is principally confined to the younger portion of the German community. The German places of amusement in the Bowery, St. Mark's-place, and other localities were largely patronized throughout the day by pleasure-seekers, and special entertainments were given. Concerts and dramatic performances were presented in the afternoon and evening. At the Germania Theatre, in addition to the regular performance in the evening, a matinée was given, and was largely attended. At the Stadt Theatre, the attraction was a favorite German opera. The German café establishments in Chatham-square and Division-street were also largely patronized.

At the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, the Horatio Seymour Guard, composed of Germans residing in the Seventeenth Ward, gave its fifth annual ball last night, and at the Union Assembly Rooms, on Grand-street, a German social club, known as the Sangwedel Club, gave its fourth annual ball. Both were fully enjoyed by all participating.

**The Day in Brooklyn.**

New-Year's Day passed off in a remarkably quiet manner. The custom of receiving and making calls was very extensively observed, being confined to no particular class.

Intoxication, except among those who conceive grossness to be heroic, was rare; and the heroic spirits were chiefly of the jail-bird type.

The day was ushered in by the merry peals of the church bells that had just tolled the knell of the departing year. St. Ann's Church, on the Heights, was crowded, and the scene there was impressive. At 11½ o'clock the bells commenced their chimes. After they had ceased, the services inside were opened with the usual lesson selected for the occasion. The choir sang several hymns and anthems. A few minutes before midnight, the pastor suggested that as the hour of 12 was approaching, the congregation should engage in silent prayer, until the chimes announced the departure of the old and the advent of the new year.

The silence that followed this request was broken only by the soft symphonies of the organ, which continued some five minutes, when they died away, and immediately the clangor of the bells broke upon the ear, telling that 1872 was sepulchred in the past. Then the choir sung an anthem of praise, which closed the vigils at St. Ann's.

The public offices were all closed during the day, and business generally was suspended. An extra force of police was on duty to preserve the peace, but no serious disturbance was reported.

**The Day on Staten Island.**

New-Year's Day was appropriately celebrated on Staten Island, yesterday. The stores and Post offices were closed, and business was suspended in all the villages. Impressive services were held in the Roman Catholic Churches, and those of other denominations were crowded. New-Year's calls were made by everybody, sleighs being largely employed for that purpose. The railroad sleighs on the Shore line were filled with passengers all day.

**The Day in New-Jersey.**

In New-Jersey the usual customs of New-Year's Day were observed by calls and balls and festivals. Yesterday the theatres gave entertainments in the afternoon and evening. In Jersey City, Paterson, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Trenton the observance of the holiday was the same, and while there were few public demonstrations the day was distinguished by social festivities in the homes of citizens and in the meeting places of social organizations.

## NEW-YEAR'S OUT OF TOWN.

### Receptions at the White House—Coffee Instead of Liquors.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—New-Year's Day passed off very pleasantly, notwithstanding the threatening weather, but there was much less calling than usual. The chief attractions were the official receptions of the President and the members of the Cabinet, which were very largely attended. Every member of the Cabinet received save the Postmaster-General, who was unable to do so owing to the illness of Mrs. Creswell. The chief feature of the day was the almost total absence of wines and liquors. The example in this respect was set at the White House. It has been the habit heretofore to furnish the policemen and attendants present with refreshments, which have included something to drink as well as something to eat. Today the President directed that refreshments be furnished as usual, with coffee substituted for liquors.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Despite the unpleasant weather, both over head and under foot, the time-honored custom of making New-Year's calls was thoroughly observed here today, and the pleasures of the season seemed in no wise diminished by the disagreeable condition of the atmosphere. Pursuant to ancient usage, the ceremonies of receiving callers was inaugurated by the official formalities at the Executive Mansion, officials and citizens generally receiving from about noon, after many of them, in compliance with long usage, had paid their respects to the President of the United States. The reception at the White House was in the usual splendor, and in its details was equal to that of any former occasion. It commenced at 11 o'clock, at which hour the President, heralded by the strains of "Hail to the Chief," entered the Blue Parlor, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Babcock, and at once the ceremonies were opened. The parlors through which the guests passed on their way to the East Room, after extending the courtesies of the season to the President, were resplendent with brilliant jets of gas and redolent of the perfumes of the choicest flowers in the conservatory.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The reception took place in the Blue Parlor, Secretary Fish presenting, in due and usual form, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were headed by Blacque Bey, the Dean of the Corps. Many of the diplomats were accompanied by ladies of their families, dressed elegantly, while the costumes of the gentlemen were brilliant and after the fashion of their respective Courts. Prominent among the throng were Sir Edward Thornton and Mrs. Thornton, Henry Howard, Esq., and Mrs. Howard, of the English Legation; Baron Lederer, of Austria; Col. Freyre, of Peru; Count Corti, of Italy; Mr. Kurd von Schlozer, of Germany; Admiral Don José Polo de Bernabe, and Señor Don Luis de Potestad, of Spain; Gen. Gorloff, of Russia; the Marquis de Noailles, and Mme. the Marquise de Noailles, of France; Señor Flores, of Ecuador; Mr. Mori, of Japan, with many other gentlemen of distinction in diplomatic ranks and their wives. Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the British Claims Commissioner, and lady were received among the diplomatists. The scene during this reception was extremely brilliant. At the same time there were present the various representatives of the Cabinet, and Messrs. Boutwell, Robeson, Belknap, Cowan, and Williams, with the ladies of their households, assisted the President and Mrs. Grant in responding to the courtesies of the Diplomatic Corps. Postmaster-General Creswell was not present because of the illness of Mrs. Creswell.

RECEPTION OF THE JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

At the termination of this first portion of the ceremony, the Judges of the United States Supreme Court and their ladies, headed by the Chief-Justice, Senators, and Representatives, many of whom were accompanied by the ladies of their families; Gov. Cooke, of this District, and suite; Judges of the District Supreme Court and the United States Court of Claims, and officials of this District, were received at 12 o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS AND OTHER PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

The officers of the army entered in full uniform, headed by Gen. Sherman; then the officers of the navy, headed by Admiral Porter; then the heads of Bureaus in the several Departments, headed by Chief Clerk Saville; next, Gen. Spinner, followed by the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of this District, headed by Dr. J. B. Blake, Edward Semmes, John Carroll Brent, and James Laurenso. The representation from the army and navy was fuller than for several years past, and nearly all the officers were attired in their new uniforms, the golden braids and resplendent ornamentation creating genuine admiration. Among the Senators and Representatives in Congress present were Senators Morton, Edmunds, Stewart and lady, Sherman, Flanagan, Ames, West, Chandler, Hamilton of Maryland, Fenton, Trumbull, Bayard, Ferry of Michigan, Corbett, and Frelinghuysen, headed by Mr. Wilson, the Vice-President elect; Representatives Maynard and Mrs. Maynard, Niblack, Garfield, Williams of Indiana, Sargent, Wheeler, Hawley, of Illinois, Wakeman, Hooper of Massachusetts, Morphis, Pierce, Harris, Barry, McKee, Young, Eldridge, Duboise, Beck, Stoughton, Hale, Lynch, Scofield, Morey, and others.

The Navy was exceedingly well represented, and its officers were headed by Admiral Porter, and there were present Rear-Admirals Goldsborough, Sands, Lee, Poor, Case, Boggs, Bailey; Commodores Ammen, Reynolds, Rodgers, Wyman; Commanders Shirk and Balch; Lieut.-Commanders Breese and Gorringe; Lieuts. Remey, Foot, and Hitchcock; Surgeons Turner and Pinckney; Paymasters Dunn, Bridge, and Cunningham; Prof. Eastman, of the Naval Observatory, and many others.

The officers of the Marine Corps were headed by Col. Zeilin, and among them were officers—Majors Slack, Cash, and Nicholson; Capts. Baker and Williams; Lieuts. Reed, Zeilin, and others.

Among the officers of the army were Adjutant-Gen. Townsend; Gens. Vincent, Whipple, Marcy, Crane, Parke, Casey, Howard, Barnes; Cols. McCoy, Tourtelotte, Bell, Martin, Larned, Bennett, Mack; Surgeons Otis, Woodward, and Billings. Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt was also present.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

At 1 o'clock the gates were thrown open, and the general public were admitted to pay their respects to the President.

The ceremonies closed at 2 o'clock. Nearly all the members of the Cabinet held receptions, as well as a very large number of private citizens. Officers of the army thronged the house of Gen. Sherman on I-street, where Mrs. Sherman dispensed the hospitalities of the season. The festivities of the day have been almost universally observed, and in the midst of the general observance of the season there has been a noteworthy exhibition of quietude and decorum throughout the city.

**In Providence.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—There has been no general observance of New Year's here. The weather is delightful, and sleighing is good.

**In Boston.**

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Delightful weather greeted the opening of the new year, and Boston and vicinity is lively with the music of sleigh bells. There has been no noticeable suspension of every-day business.

**In Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The weather was beautiful and business was suspended. A number of ladies received calls, but callers found it difficult to reach houses by private vehicles, on account of the piles of snow which line the streets, and therefore preferred using the street-cars. Sleighing on Broad-street and in the Park is still good, and was enjoyed today by thousands.

## THE CENTRE-STREET FIRE.

### Six of the Female Bodies Already Unearthed—Distressing Scenes at the Ruins Yesterday—More Charitable Contributions.

When the search among the ruins of the Centre-street fire was resumed, early yesterday morning, there seemed but little prospect of success, but within an hour after noon five bodies had been exhumed, and only the body of the lost boy remained among the ashes. The work was resumed in the deep excavation near the base of the tower, where a picked company of shovelers removed the *débris*, under the supervision of Sergt. Douglas. At 9½ o'clock the latter observed a bone protruding from the earth, and in a few minutes another body was unearthed. It was known as that of a woman by the fragments of a blue and white striped dress. The flesh had been burned from the head and limbs, and the trunk was horribly mutilated. The right hand was raised, as if to protect the head from the falling timbers, and the remains bore evidence of a desperate struggle for life. Within fifteen minutes two more bodies were found, clasped together, head downward, and crushed between two huge timbers. The latter were removed, and the bodies taken out. They presented a shocking appearance, being more mutilated than the first one found, one having lost both legs, while the other was without hands, and had lost the greater portion of the head. The three bodies were wrapped in blankets and conveyed to the Station-house in Franklin-street. The men continued to work industriously, and at 10½ A. M. the fourth body was exhumed, the headless trunk and leg-bones being taken out separately. The remains were carried to the Station-house and laid beside the others. Smoke was now issuing from the timbers on the right side of the excavation, and it was found necessary to extinguish the embers before the work could proceed. Ice was met with in quantities, and several large timbers impeded the work. At noon Sergt. Douglas discovered a fifth body in the ice under the place where the elevator stood. The smoke was coming from a beam beneath, and it was half an hour before the remains could be removed. The head and right arm became detached in removal, but were afterward recovered, and the remains were taken to the Station-house, the men meanwhile taking an hour's respite from the work.

The relatives of the victims were at the ruins at an early hour, and spent the greater portion of the day in the Station-house. The bodies were laid out on boards in one of the lodging-rooms in the rear of the Station-house, where they were viewed by the anxious relatives, who, while for the most part unable to distinguish one from the other, had, nevertheless, the satisfaction of knowing that the remains would receive Christian burial.

Sufficient was left of the five bodies discovered to enable those in charge of the work to identify them as the remains of the girls, thus leaving the boy James Beavans as the only one not recovered. Mr. Alexander Bell fully identified the first body found as that of his sister, Charlotte Bell, forty-one years of age, and recently residing at No. 69 Avenue A. He also recognized, by three false teeth, the second body as that of the other sister, Margaret, thirty-eight years of age.

The remains of the others appeared unrecognizable, although it was certain that two are the sisters, Mary and Margaret Donohue, and the other the body of Bridget McGrath. The former two were subsequently identified by their clothing, and Bridget McGrath by a Catholic scapular on her breast.

Work was resumed at 1½ P. M., the men directing their efforts to the right of the tower in search of the boy Beavans, whose uncle, Police Capt. Mount, had been on the scene during the day, and obtained from the Coroner a permit for the removal of the body as soon as found. Beavans was last seen on the staircase leading from the third to the second floor. He was brought to the stairs by one of the printers, who, in the excitement, released his hold on the boy. Looking back a moment afterward, he saw Beavans in nearly the same position, and almost simultaneously he was lost to sight in a sheet of flame, which burst through and enveloped the staircase, and, the latter falling soon afterward, it is supposed that Beavans went down with it. The bodies were removed, late in the afternoon, to the undertaking establishment of W. H. Kennedy, No. 470 Pearl-street, where they will be prepared for burial.

Yesterday Coroner Herrman subscribed $50; Messrs. Jones and Dowling, $100 each; Capt. Kennedy, $25, and each officer of the Sixth Precinct $3, in all $467, to defray the funeral expenses of the Donohue sisters, the surplus to be given to the family, who are in needy circumstances.

During the day, information was received at the Sixth Precinct that a girl named Eliza Hartford, of Williamsburg, has been missing since Christmas eve, and as she was employed in the burned building, she is supposed to be among the victims. Her loss was not known until Monday, when her uncle came from Philadelphia to look for her. In consequence of this, it has been determined to search the ruins thoroughly.

Mrs. Mary McCartney, of No. 963 Greenwich-street, also called at the station-house and reported that her cousin, named Mary McCartney, and seventeen years of age, was missing. The girl had worked irregularly in Archer & Anderson's bindery, and has not been seen since the morning before the fire.

Capt. Kennedy found among the ruins, near the spot where the five bodies were discovered, a picture entitled "Ashes of Life," and representing a female figure bending over the embers of a grate fire. The picture is ascertained to have belonged to one of the victims.

**Probable Homicide.**

Yesterday afternoon Michael Feeney and John Ryan, two employes at the gas-works foot of Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, had an altercation, during which Feeney struck Ryan in the face with his fist, knocking him down. Ryan's head struck against an iron pipe, producing concussion of the brain, from which it is apprehended that death will result. He was carried insensible to the City Hospital. Feeney was arrested.

## THE KLAMATH INDIANS.

### Something About the Modocs and Their Neighbors—Interesting Sketch of Their Customs and Characteristics.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 23.*

The recent troubles with the Modoc Indians on the Upper Klamath have drawn attention to the tribes of that section, of which the Modocs are one, and the following description of the Klamath Indians, now the most numerous and powerful of the coast tribes remaining, may not be uninteresting. The Klamath River, the longest in the State of California, empties into the sea in Del Norte County in latitude 41 33 north. It is a swift and deep stream hemmed in between deep gorges, and bordered by extensive forests of red-wood, fir, and cedar. Game of all descriptions is abundant, and in the different seasons chosen for spawning, the river swarms with salmon, smelt, and other fish from the sea. For thirty miles from the mouth there are only three or four white inhabitants, engaged in trading or mining. Commencing at the sea, where there is a village of several hundred inhabitants on the left bank of the stream, the Indians are located at every bend of the river where sufficient space occurs to build their houses. Each of the villages has its distinctive name, as So-join, Meta, Peck-wan, &c., and is governed by its own chief, all, however, acknowledging one central authority, or head chief of the tribe. No attempt has ever been made by the Government to remove these Indians on to reservations, although military posts have been established on the river.

HOUSES OF THE KLAMATH INDIANS.

Their houses are constructed of planks hewn from the cedar or fir, are not very high, and have a circular opening for ingress near the ground. Within the hut fire is built on the ground, in the centre, for warmth and cooking, the smoke escaping through the roof. The Klamaths are monogamists, and display a considerable amount of affection and care toward their families. The men are, as a rule, tall and finely formed, and are expert with the paddle, spear, and bow and arrow, many of them being besides good rifle shots. The women are not, as a general thing, comely. The heavy burdens imposed on them in carrying wood, &c., by their lords, destroy the shape, and the practice of tattooing the chin in vertical black lines renders them almost repulsive to the white observer. The principal food of these Indians is salmon and other fish. To take the former they have resort to both the spear and net. A little dam is built in some eddy, and the fish, running up the stream, meet the obstacle, and seeking a way around it, are impaled by the watchful observer, perched on his platform of poles above. Sometimes the different villages join together and construct a weir or dam extending clear across the river. This weir is made of small cedar or fir saplings, the lower ends being driven into the river-bed and the top fastened to a long string-piece that stretches from bank to bank. Small openings are left in the dam, through which the fish find their way into little traps, and are taken out with the net.

INDIAN FOOD.

The building of one of these dams is usually preceded by a grand dance and closed with a plentiful feast of salmon. The largest portion of the catch is dried and smoked for Winter use. To eat with the fish they have both acorn and sea-weed bread. The former is prepared from the fruit of the *Quercus Densiflora*, or chestnut-oak. The acorns are slightly scorched and then pounded up in stone mortars. The invariable sound that first strikes the ear on coming near a rancherie is the monotonous thump, thump, of the pestles in the mortars, wielded by the patient squaws. After the meal is prepared the squaws go down to the river beach and scoop out a circular hole in the sand—this is filled with the stuff diluted with water. A fire is then built around the outside, the mass gradually thickens until it resembles corn-bread. It is then taken out, the outside sand brushed off, and either eaten or stored away. The sea-weed is obtained from the beach. It is a glutinous variety of algæ, and is prepared by matting it together when wet, and drying in the sun. It is then ready for consumption without further preparation. Besides the fish and bread, the Klamaths kill great quantities of both elk and deer, the flesh of which is jerked over a slow fire for Winter's use. They also buy provisions from the whites, the money for which they obtain by working in the harvest fields, saw-mills, &c., and by ferrying passengers across the river, for which they have a license from the Government.

KLAMATH CANOES.

The canoes made by the Klamaths are superior to those in use by the other coast tribes, although not as handsome in shape as the Chinook; the larger ones are well fitted to stand a heavy sea, and they frequently go out with them across the Klamath Bar and up to Crescent City with cargoes of fish for sale. Quite a large amount of freight was at one time sent from Crescent City to the river in these canoes. They are made from the redwood growing on the banks of the river. A tree is selected free as possible from knots, and a section patiently shaped out, the inside being usually burned. It was formerly a work of months to make a canoe, but with the improved tools obtained from the whites, a skillful workman will now hollow one out in a few days.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

The weapons used for warfare and the chase are usually made by some old Indian who has acquired skill in stone-knapping and in fashioning the bows and arrows. The former are made from the limbs of the yew-tree, a tough evergreen found sparsely on the river. The outside is coated with tightly-drawn sinews, and the string is made from the same material. The arrows are of cedar, tipped with stone or brass heads, and having a spiral whirl of feather to give them a rifle motion. They are very powerful, and an Indian can send an arrow clear through the body of an opponent at any reasonable distance. Another weapon is a curiously-shaped sword or knife, about three feet long, fashioned very much like that of the old Greeks, and made from iron or steel obtained from the whites. In addition to these arms of native manufacture, the Klamaths are well supplied with both rifles and revolvers. Where they obtain these, or who sells them the ammunition, is a carefully-guarded mystery, but, although it is against the law to sell them arms, yet there seems to be no statute permitting their disarmament.

THE KLAMATHS ARE ACQUISITIVE.

The Klamaths are quite acquisitive, and have a very good idea of the value of money, both their own currency and "wogic," *i. e.*, white. The former consists of the Al-i-ca-chic or shell, the wood-pecker head, and the obsidian stone, fashioned into knives or ornaments; also, the skin of the white deer. The two latter have a superstitious value, as well as an intrinsic one. A good white deer-skin, with head and legs intact, will fetch from $50 to $200. An Indian possessing one is considered rich. Quite recently, on the occasion of a grand dance by the rich men on the lower river, some ten or fifteen of these skins were produced, one Astor of his tribe having four. This dance illustrates the superstitious character of the tribe and also their value of money well.

A FALSE PROPHET.

It seems that a prophet or great medicine man came down from the upper river and told the Klamaths that if each village would have a dance in succession the spirits of the dead would return, and the whites would be turned into stones. In his character of prophet he exacted a levy of half a dollar from each Indian permitted to join. After a long and vigorous prosecution of the dances, some of the more knowing ones asked for a set day on which the spirits were to appear. When the day came the prophet said that he saw all the spirits in the sky, that there was a mighty army of them—although they were all of small stature—but they would not come down until another grand dance had been performed. The Klamaths set to work at dancing again, but told the prophet that unless the spirits appeared by the date he mentioned, they would have their money back or kill him. Before the conclusion of the dance the medicine man ran away, and the deluded Indians then set about getting in their Winter supply of food, which they had neglected up to this time. For this reason, it is probable that rations will be short with them this Winter, which will be an additional reason to those offered by their own good sense against joining in any revolt of the tribes above. The latest Government estimate places the number of the Lower Klamaths at 3,000 souls, although the settlers on the river say that not more than a thousand warriors could be gathered together. They are at present of great use to the people of the neighboring counties as laborers, provide for their own subsistence without any charge on the Government, and occupy a part of the country that will never be of any use for agricultural purposes, although the timber and deposits of auriferous gravel may attract attention at some future period.

FATE OF THE RED MAN.

It is to be hoped, then, that they will be allowed to remain until the same mysterious cause from which the Indian races are so rapidly passing away, when brought into contact with the white, may remove them to the happy hunting ground. In conclusion, a current superstition of the Klamaths will bear relation. There is a certain tract of country on the north side of the river into which neither money nor persuasion will induce an Indian to enter. They say that there is a beautiful squaw living there whose fascinations are fatal. When an Indian sees her he straightway falls desperately in love. She entices him further and further into the forest, until at last she climbs a tree; the man follows; she then changes into a panther and kills her victim; then resuming her proper shape, she cuts off his head and places it in a basket. She is now, they say, a thousand years old, and has an Indian's head for every year of her life. What gave rise to this singular idea it is impossible to say, but although the particular locality assigned to her as an abode abounds in game, yet the Indians carefully avoid it.

**Suspected Wife Murder in Hoboken.**

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jane Welsh, wife of Michael Welsh, was found lying insensible at the foot of a flight of stairs at her house, in Adam-street, Hoboken. Information was at once sent to the police station, and Welsh was afterward arrested, on suspicion of having thrown his wife down the stairs. He made no statement regarding the affair, and was locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries. She was reported to be dying last night.

## NEWPORT IN WINTER.

### Work on the Cottages—Jay Gould's Villa—The Lay Torpedo.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 26, 1872.

A word from this famous sea-side resort will seem out of place during the present cold season, yet our warm-weather visitors will be glad to hear a word from us, no doubt. We are not asleep, but wide awake, and putting forth every effort to be in readiness for the coming Summer. Much has to be accomplished. New drives are to be laid out, old ones are to be put in order and regraded, additions and improvements are now being made to many of the cottages. A number of new cottages are in process of erection, most of them for New-York parties, the names and descriptions of which I will give when they are completed. The readers of the TIMES will, doubtless, remember that last year there was an unprecedented amount of building done, and also, that many of the villas were not completed until very late in the season. Such, however, from present indications, will not be the case the coming summer, as there are not so many cottages being built. Nevertheless, there is enough building going forward to keep all our mechanics, and many from other cities, busily employed until the inauguration of the "season" of '73.

The statement going the rounds of the newspapers, in reference to the "marine villa" on the "Point" in this city, being numbered in the list of the property of Jay Gould which he has recently turned over to the Erie stockholders, in his settlement of their law-suits against him, is without the least particle of truth. The "marine villa" referred to is the one owned by the late R. L. Maitland, of Red Bank, N. J. It was occupied during the Summer by him for many years previous to his death; but the year before he died Jay Gould rented and occupied it. This was three years ago. One year ago the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, of which Jay Gould is President, proposed to "lay up" their boats, when not in use, at this port. Gould purchased three estates, the "Hunter," "Murray" and "Wilbour," for the purpose of building a wharf at which the boats could be moored, and all the necessary repairs made, as the Company own a machine-shop near the site of their purchase. The money used for this purpose belonged to the Erie stockholders, but the property was bought in the name of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, per President Gould. By this Company, then, the property is held, and the taxes are paid by them. Doubtless it will be a matter of litigation as to whether the Company will be obliged to "turn over," or Jay Gould.

The property of Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, one of our Summer residents, and the special partner of the late banking-house of Bowles Brothers, was attached, last week, for the benefit of the defunct firm, an account of which appeared in your columns the following day. Mr. Appleton has not visited Newport much during the past few years, owing to his absence in Europe. The property alluded to is situated on Bellevue-avenue, and is valued as high as $50,000. Mr. Appleton's cousin, Thomas G. Appleton, owns a handsome villa at this place also.

The erection of a hotel near the ocean has long been needed here, and I understand that a number of prominent capitalists have the matter of building one under consideration. Not one of our hotels are within a mile of the water, and from this fact alone, they have been seriously affected, as a large number of those who visit our town will not patronize them, but secure apartments at private boarding places near the water.

Another trial of the celebrated Lay torpedo will take place on Saturday next at Uncle Sam's Torpedo Station on Goat Island. It is not expected that there will be many Government officials present, as was the case at the first trial of the torpedo, and it is only intended that the students at the station can see more of its practical workings. The station is now under the command of Lieut. Commander Dewey, in place of Commodore E. O. Mathews, who is now visiting Europe.

**Furs in Maine—What the Hunters are Doing.**

*From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Dec. 24.*

Mink, at the first of the season, opened high, and sold in this city, a month ago, at $7, and until a week since kept up well, but later reports show a decline of $1. Mink are plenty this year, about the same as last season, but not quite so good quality as last year—they are paler. Probably 1,000 mink have thus far been marketed this season, in this city, at an aggregate cost of $6,000. These mink come mainly from Oxford, Franklin, and Cumberland counties. Some hail from Vermont.

Sable are quite plenty this season—plentier than last—at $2 50. They are caught chiefly on the lakes. Mr. Longley, who buys extensively in this city, has received lots of seventy-five skins, from Island Pond, caught on the lakes at the headwaters of the Androscoggin. Several hundred sable-skins are marketed in this city this Winter.

Foxes are very plenty this year, plentier than they have been for many seasons. They sell at 50 cents to $1 75, according to quality. The catch yet is hardly begun, but next month they will come in fifty or sixty in a bunch. At North Jay one hunter got sixteen foxes, two a day for eight days. One Richmond hunter caught fifty foxes this season. Mr. Curtis, a Lewiston nimrod, caught a couple of foxes the other day, down river a few miles. It is evident several thousands of fox skins will be marketed this season in this city. The silver fox is very rare and sells at $40 to $65.

"Skunks" are plenty. This is the year for them. They sell at 15 cents to $1 25, according to color of fur, there being great difference. The domesticated skunk is quite as likely to bear a brown color as any other skunk. There are hunters whose high moral courage we admire. They will approach a skunk and skin him for 15 cents. A good many skunks will sell at 40 cents; only once in a while one goes up to $1 25. Hunters get about three pints of oil out of a skunk, which sells at $2 a quart. A black skunk sells at $1 25; striped, half way down, 42 to 60 cents; striped throughout, 15 to 25 cents.

Bear skins are worth from $3 to $15. Bears are quite plenty in the northern part of the State, but it is not easy getting where they are. They are exceedingly shy. Very few have been marketed here this season. Muskrat are not nearly so plenty as last year. Kittens sell at 5 cents; Fall muskrats at 10 cents to 15 cents; Winter, 20 cents.

We notice at Mr. Longley's a fisher, a beautiful skin, rarely caught in this State. He is the spryest animal astir. He will leap twenty or thirty feet at one bound. This one was caught at East New-Portland. They sell at $3 to $9. The fur is dark, long, and as elegant as anything we have ever seen. Fishers will hunt a hedgehog in this wise: They chase him up a tree, follow till the hedgehog gets to the end of a limb, watch him till he tapers out, cruelly see the limb bend, crack, and break, till down falls hedgehog, cracking his skull, when fisher spryly descends and takes a Christmas dinner. The fisher is a very beautiful animal, with cunning black eyes and a nose rather like a fox. He will fight sharp, if cornered, just as most everybody will.

The otter is scarce, and sells at $4 to $12. Very few are taken. We notice one, caught in East New Portland. The raccoon is making himself scarce. A hundred or two are marketed here this year. He sells at 25 to 75 cents. Weasel is not plenty, and sells at a nominal price. He is stuffed and kept for curiosity, but nobody wears him. Weasel fur appears under the fashionable name of ermine, but this fur is grown in Russia, and is finer and longer than ours.

**Didn't Know Knous—Unpleasant Results of a Practical Joke.**

*From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Dec. 31.*

A practical joke which had some unpleasant consequences was recently played upon Mr. Jacob Knous, of Hartford. Mr. Knous had been for some weeks stopping in Boston, and while himself and a party of friends were partaking of a Christmas dinner at his hotel, several persons came in who were not acquainted with him, and the question "Do you know Knous?" asked of each as he entered, came to be a standing joke from its repetition. Knous started for home Thursday, and his friends, thinking to send the joke along with him, about the time he should have reached home sent these telegrams: "Do you know Knous?" and "We have found a man who don't know Knous." Mr. Knous was snowed in at Worcester, and his wife, concluding from the telegrams that her husband had met with a railroad accident, and some one was wanted to identify him, at once started for Boston, accompanied by a friend of the family, Mr. Seymour. At Worcester they were obliged to wait, Mrs. Knous suffering the most agonizing suspense, and while they waited the Boston train passed, on which was Mr. Knous, alive and happy, unconscious that his wife was but a few rods distant. He arrived in Hartford to find his friends in suspense over his fate, and his wife in Boston to learn from the landlord of his hotel the true character of the painful delusion under which she had labored. The family is again united and happier than ever.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

**NEW-YORK.**

Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, Chaplain of the Senate, is advertised to lecture at Association Hall this (Thursday) evening. Subject—"Greenland's Icy Mountains."

The TIMES has received $10 from "an unprotected female" for the courageous car-driver who saved the young lady from insult while riding on his car. This makes $15 in all.

Yesterday afternoon Rasanor Fury, of No. 292 Mott-street, discovered the dead body of Mary Wiresage lying in the hall-way of the above number. The body was taken to the Morgue.

James Walker, nineteen years of age, residing at No. 728 Washington-street, had a quarrel with an unknown person at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, yesterday morning, and received a severe stab-wound in the left arm.

At a late hour last evening, Michael Carney, residing at No. 31 West Twenty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the back, at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, by Dunn Leaky. He was taken home by his friends. Leaky escaped.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, a waiter-girl, named Lizzie Shuls, was charged with the larceny of money and clothing to the amount of $121 from William Kiesling, of No. 79 Bank-street. She was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The boys of the Newsboys' Home, in Park-place, were to have been presented with good, warm clothes last evening, but, in consequence of a disappointment in obtaining the supply, the presentation had to be postponed until this evening. Superintendent O'Connor will have charge of the arrangements.

Patrick Madison, aged thirty-three years, of Provincetown, Mass., Captain of the schooner Arthur Chifft, lying at foot of Burling-slip, while attempting to get on board the schooner last night fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered by Officer Dennan, of the Second Precinct, assisted by the mate of the vessel. An inquest will be held today.

True Craftsman Lodge, No. 651, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers: Isaac Simmons, M.; Bernhard Brooks, S. W.; L. L. Emanuel, J. W.; Abraham Levy, Treasurer; J. H. Callender, Secretary; Daniel Wolff, Wm. Stich, J. P. Solomon, J. C. Levi, and J. A. Levy, Trustees; A. Desmond, proxy for Secretary; Edward Stich, S. D.; B. Bildersee, J. D.; C. H. Doblin and E. Indig, M. C.; M. Burnstein and M. M. Levett, Stewards; R. Kieler, Marshal; A. Ferguson, Tiler.

**BROOKLYN.**

Edward Stillcox, of No. 72 Boerum-street, E. D., was fatally injured by falling from the third story window of his residence, yesterday morning. He was taken, in a dying condition, to the City Hospital.

Officer Flannigan, of the Tenth Precinct, while in the act of arresting some rowdies yesterday morning, in Bergen-street, near Underhill-avenue, was set upon by them and severely beaten. The assailants were subsequently arrested.

Yesterday afternoon, Andrew Armstrong, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 34 Scholes-street, E. D., was shot in the left arm, with a pistol, by Frederick Thudewald, who was afterward arrested. He admits the shooting and says he was acting in self-defense. Armstrong's wound is slight.

**LONG ISLAND.**

Rufus Rose has resigned the position of Justice of the Peace of the town of Easthampton, having obtained a situation in the New-York Custom-house.

The newly-elected County Treasurer of Queens County, George W. Bergen, Esq., was sworn into office and assumed his duties yesterday. The books of the retiring County Treasurer are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Noah L. Beebe, first mate of the three-masted schooner Havens, of Orient, while shaking out a reef in the mizzensail off Stratford, in the Sound, during the recent severe weather, was knocked overboard and drowned. His body was not recovered.

The population of Jamaica township is about 8,000. The record of deaths for the past year sums up 193, of whom forty-two were over sixty years of age, the oldest, Mrs. Elizabeth Decotin, being ninety-two. Eleven of the number were "tramps"—names unknown.

Ship-building is more lively at Greenport than it has been for several years past. A new schooner building for Mr. C. W. Alcott, of New-York, by O. H. Bishop, is fast approaching completion, and will be launched in a few days. Immediately after her launch, the keels of two six hundred-ton schooners will be laid, to be built on a model made by C. E. Ketchum for Cyrus Nickerson and Elbridge Crowell, of South Dennis. The other ship-yards of the port are equally busy, as are also those of Port Jefferson. The present revival of the wooden ship-building interest is nowhere more apparent than in the ship-yards of Long Island.

**STATEN ISLAND.**

The vast quantities of floating ice in the bay forced the Staten Island Ferry Company, yesterday, to discontinue the night trips of their boats. They will, for the present, make their last trip from Staten Island at 7 P. M., and from New-York at 8 P. M.

Tompkins Lodge, F. A. M., of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, last evening installed the following officers: Master, Henry Seymour; Senior Warden, Peter W. Silvit; Junior Warden, G. Van Tassel; Secretary, J. O. A. Strong; Treasurer, Rev. J. Cowins; Chaplain, J. A. Ward; Senior Deacon, Joseph Teal; Junior Deacon, Adolph Koch; Master of Ceremonies, John Bale; and Henry Seguine, John Bale, and Robert Bryant, Trustees.

**NEW-JERSEY.**

Today the Union County Court will take up the case of John Fagin, who is to be tried for the murder of Chauncey Clum on the night of Sept. 15, 1872.

**Cowardly and Brutal Conduct—An Old Veteran Clubbed by a Police Officer.**

William Taylor, an old naval veteran, arrived in this City on Tuesday, on his way from Boston to the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, to which institution he was returning after a leave of absence. That night he was looking for some place to sleep, when he was attacked by some of the Eighth Ward gang, and had his bundle, containing his clothes, forcibly taken from him. He shouted for help, and Officer Maher ran up. The officer paid no heed to his cries for aid, but, with an oath, asked him why he was creating a disturbance, and, after clubbing him soundly, dragged him to the Station-house, where he was locked up for the night.

The poor old man was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with assaulting the officer. On being asked by Justice Cox what he had to say, he held up his hands, which were cut and bruised in a fearful manner, and swollen to an enormous size, the result of the clubbing received from the gallant officer.

Justice Cox promptly dismissed the charge against the poor old man, and ordered a complaint to be made against Officer Maher, for assault and battery, at the same time administering a sharp rebuke. The officer was ordered to find $300 bail, and the veteran was sent to the House of Detention. The old veteran entered the United States Navy in 1823, and served all through up to the close of the rebellion. He served under Admiral Farragut on the memorable occasion when that distinguished officer was lashed to the rigging while passing the forts, and was one of the sailors who cut the chain blockading the entrance to New-Orleans.

**Affrays Yesterday.**

David Cash was stabbed in the back by an unknown man in the lager-beer saloon No. 419 Tenth-avenue last evening. The injuries received are not serious.

John O'Brien, residing at No. 312 West Forty-second-street, was stabbed in the left arm by an unknown party, in Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon.

At a late hour last evening David Colbert and James Boyce, both residing at No. 408 East Eighteenth street, quarreled, in the course of which Colbert stabbed Boyce in the stomach, causing a serious wound. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday morning John Kenney, of No. 31 Pell-street, went into the liquor-store of William Mulcatry, No. 119 Baxter-street, when Mulcatry drew a revolver and fired three shots, one taking effect in Kenney's elbow. Shortly afterward Mulcatry gave himself up to the Police of the Fourteenth Precinct.

**Illness of a Venerable Clergyman in Boston.**

*From the Boston Journal, Dec. 31.*

Rev. George Putnam, D. D., for the past forty-two years pastor of the First Unitarian Church, in Roxbury, is suffering from paralysis of the left arm and side. His mental faculties are unimpaired, but he talks with difficulty. He came to the city proper a week ago last Saturday in an open sleigh, without any extra covering than a shawl, and returned home to Highland-street in the horse-cars. He caught cold, which on Monday affected his head so much that he sent for his family medical attendant about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His left arm is entirely palsied, except that he can slightly move his little finger, while the left leg is but little affected. His condition had been improving up to Sunday, when he seemed to be much moved because he could not officiate in his pulpit. His physician has strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

**Arrival at Home of Ex-Gov. Hoffman.**

Ex-Gov. Hoffman arrived in this City last evening at 7½ P. M., accompanied by a number of his staff, consisting of Gens. Johnston, Moscher, and Craig, and Cols. Moller, Uhl, and Graham. The party proceeded to the Clarendon Hotel. The ex-Governor being greatly fatigued, retired to his chamber.

**Foreign Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—Breadstuffs quiet; Beef, 97s. 6d.; Pork, 52s. 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Rentes, 53f. 20c.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

**Passengers Sailed.**

*In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.*—Miss M. Blumefield, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Alice V. Gleason, C. Ellenberger, wife, and 3 children, A. M. Nelton, Miss C. Termain, J. E. Hamilton, W. Whitney and wife, Robt. Burns, H. T. Holbrook, T. J. Vivian, W. Vale, Capt. J. C. Kennedy, M. Bryan, David D. Hughes, T. D. Atherton, Jr., L. H. Plaisted, wife, and child, Austin Blake and wife, J. H. Richardson, sister, and child, Dr. Chas. B. Brigham, Mrs. Cath. W. Johnson and child, W. L. Spragge, W. L. Foster, H. Davenport, Mrs. E. B. Williams. Way passengers—Pay-master Taking, Lieut. J. G. Eaton, Lieut. F. Collins, Lieut. John T. Sullivan, H. B. Rice, Miss Lottie Newell, Miss Jennie Newell, H. Smith, Dr. G. H. Forney, J. D. Center, Daniel Herrera, S. G. Smith, Mr. Newfield, Mrs. J. Young and son, J. M. Martines, Y. Martines, Thos. Bale, Jr., Mrs. D. W. C. Perry and infant, Henry Dobbie, Thos. Brevett, William Brevett, F. Brevett, W. Grove, W. Bernard, J. Humphray, W. S. Frize, Thomas Kerr, N. W. Orcutt, C. P. Parsons, B. Chapman, A. Rechard, R. Rechard, D. Martin, J. Bates, Wm. Grove, Wm. N. Jordon, Thos. Somerville, Wm. Totten, Edward Unkerstine, A. L. Schoumaker, J. A. Shurtser, Wm. Wentzel, J. Bambridge, Alfred Baldwin, Peter Penny.

*In steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.*—J. G. Johnson, C. A. Booth, J. A. Sansun, G. B. Anthony, John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Page, John H. Marshall, James Latham, W. H. Bray.

**Passengers Arrived.**

*In steam-ship Erin, from London and Havre.*—P. Sanguinetti, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Milani, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Lawrence, Otto Semisch, Mrs. Convers, Dr. A. D. Meredith, Wm. Pendred, T. Lambert, Master H. Dewey, Miss Sendall, Miss Chapman, Miss Irwin, Agostino Quajrolo, W. B. Wharton, Mrs. Coolican, Mme. Perez, Mons. Felise Mariet, Mme. Maria Flatweeks, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin.

*In steam-ship Franklin, from Havre.*—August Pasewaldt, H. Jantzen, Antonio Jantzen, Maria Krause, Maria Methke, Julius Preuse, Frank Amort, Maria Wolstruse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon sets....3:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:39 | Gov. Island..11:28 | Hell Gate..1:09

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

**Arrived.**

Steam-ship Franklin, (Ger.,) Dehnke, Stettin Nov. 23, via Havre Dec. 5, with mdse. and 394 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage, especially on the 8th, 11th, 15th, 19th, and 24th; lost several sails; on the 27th, put into Halifax short of coal, and sld. again on the 29th; passengers and crew in the best health.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London Dec. 5, and Havre Dec. 10, with mdse. and 518 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 28th, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had fine weather; Dec. 30, off Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship City of Mexico, hence for Havana and Vera Cruz; same day, off Hatteras, steam-ships Montgomery and San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Niagara, Read, Norfolk, Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Pomona, (of Glasgow,) Bruce, Liverpool 60 ds., via Fayal Dec. 2, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Took the northern passage and had strong W. gales from Nov. 20 to Dec. 1, then bore up for Fayal to land a shipwrecked crew, then took the southern passage and had moderate weather; Nov. 20, lat. 49 30, lon. 22, fell in with bark David Cannon, (of Belfast, I.,) Cunningham, from Miramichi for London, water-logged; took Captain and crew, 9 in all, and landed them at Fayal.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Smith, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather, was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Brilliant, Johnston, Havana 26 ds., with sugar to James W. Elwell & Co. Dec. 3, lat. 30, lon. 74, had a very severe gale from the E. N. E., with hail, snow, and rain, with a tremendous sea filling the deck full of water, and causing the vessel to roll very heavily and leak badly; wind canted to the N. W. and blew equally as heavy; Oct. 27, died in the hospital, Havana, Henry Sapet, cook, native of England; Oct. 31, same place, Henry Lane, seaman, native of England.

Bark Teresa, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Adams, Leghorn 63 ds., via Gibraltar 45 ds., with marble, &c., to Noah Emery. Took the southern passage and had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds., with strong N. and N. W. winds; Dec. 20, lat. 27, lon. 69 30, spoke bark Mary Ann Nelson, from London, for New-York.

Bark Eolus, (Norw.,) Berding, Hamburg 80 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light winds and calms to Bermuda; from thence 11 ds., with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Orenus, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Pettengale, Havre 50 ds., with mdse to Boyd & Hincken.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Made a southern passage, and had moderate trade-winds to Hatteras; from thence 9 ds., with strong westerly winds.

Bark Narayana, (Norw.,) Scheen, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann. Made a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; thence 14 ds., with boisterous weather.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix 17 ds., with old iron and 5 passengers to P. Hanford & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds.

Brig F. H. Jennings, (of Calais,) Sears, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Crossed the equator in lon. 29 W.; had light S. E. and N. E. trades and fine weather to Hatteras, from thence 10 ds., with heavy N. and N. E. gales; Dec. 11, lat. 19, lon. 58 30, spoke schr. Chimo, from New-York for Demerara.

Brig Teneriffe, Tracy, Marseilles 54 ds., with mdse. to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12; took the southern passage, and had fine weather to lat. 32, lon. 72; since, strong W. gales.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre 17 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Had variable weather; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Carrie Purrington, (of Tuspan, Me.,) Whittemore, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Cabellos & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather to Cape Hatteras; from thence 5 ds., with strong N. and N. E. winds; Dec. 26, off Hatteras, spoke schr. C. P. Troop, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Schr. Darius Eddy, (of Bangor,) Conant, Savannah 17 ds., with yellow pine to Wm. A Parke & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage, and was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; Dec. 25 and 26, during a heavy gale from N. E., lost boat, carried away head-gear, split sails, and sustained other damage.

Schr. Cornelia, (Dutch,) Hoogeverff, Montevideo 75 ds., with bones and old iron to W. H. F. Hughes. Crossed the equator Nov. 10, in lon. 39; had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras, from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Carrie Heyer, (of Boston,) Poland, Savannah 14 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

**Miscellaneous.**

The German bark Frances, ashore on Cape Cod, remains today in the same position as before reported. She is being stripped of sails, rigging, and light spars. The sea is too rough to discharge the cargo.

**By Telegraph.**

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1873.—Arr. today, steamers Ringdoer, from Charlottetown; Wm. Lawrence, from Norfolk; Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore. Schrs. W. D. Byckford, from Cape Haytien; Rush Idaw, from Galveston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 1, 1873.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York; ships Kate Troop, from St. Thomas, and Bessie Crosby, from Newport; bark Brasil, from Montevideo.

Sld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York; ship Cynosure, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 31.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy and William Lawrence, from Baltimore, for Boston. (The W. L. reports that the light-ship, on Five Fathom Bank, lost her boats in the late gale.

Also arr. schooners Carrie G. Crosby and Eddie Pierce, from Virginia, for Boston; Nathan Cleaves, Norfolk, for Portland; Seventy-six, from Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 14, via Delaware Breakwater, for Thomaston; Sarah C. Smith, (3 m.,) from Weymouth, for Charleston.

Sld. brig Surprise, (Br.)

10 A. M.—Wind, S. E., moderate; snowing.

**European Marine News.**

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 1.—The Inman steam-ship City of Antwerp, from New-York, arr. here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and subsequently sld. for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 1.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Weser, from New-York for Bremen, touched at this port, yesterday, and proceeded.

MOVILLE, Jan. 1.—The Anchor line steam-ship California, from New-York, arr. yesterday, and sld. for Glasgow.

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